

Benn gives Labour a warning from anti-EEC platform

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Keen eye to Cabinet views

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Most powerful prelate at Vatican becomes cardinal and archbishop The Pope promotes a possible successor

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 2

Mr. Giovanni Benelli, the dominant figure among the Pope's officials, was today appointed Archbishop of Florence and he has been created a cardinal later this month.

The Pope has made no greater decision regarding the Vatican's internal affairs since he appointed Mr. Benelli Deputy Secretary of State 10 years ago.

Through an extraordinary capacity for work, and by default as far as immediate rivals went, Mr. Benelli became more powerful than any other prelate at the Vatican. He saw himself as the loyal, efficient, and creative as well as an executive role.

Resentments against him have been many, which is presumably one reason why the aging Pope has wanted to ensure that his position in the church is invulnerable against personal animosities in the future.

Mr. Benelli, who is 56, will be created cardinal along with three other prelates at the consistory called for June 27. The others are Mr. Bernardin Gantini, the former Archbishop of Cologne, now at the Curia; Mr. Joseph Ratzinger, Archbishop of Munich, and Father Luigi Ciappi, theologian to the Pope.

At the same ceremony, the Pope will publish the name of the cardinal whom he created "in pectore" (in the breast) without naming at the consistory in May last year.

The prelate concerned is Mr. Francesco Tomasselli, Apostolic Administrator of Trieste.

The name of Mr. Benelli is the first on this unusually short list of new creations. This is taken to mean, according to Vatican tradition, that his elevation came first to the Pope's mind when the list was drawn up.

Undoubtedly the Pope owes a great deal to Mr. Benelli who was his secretary nearly 30 years ago when the Pope himself was Deputy Secretary of State under Pius XII.

Interest is now divided between what Mr. Benelli will make of his new post and who will take over from him at the Vatican. Florence will provide his first experience of extended pastoral work. Practically his whole career has been spent in diplomacy and administration.



Mr. Benelli: his power has created resentments.

He may well take over the chairmanship of the National Episcopal Conference from the ailing Cardinal Poma, Archbishop of Bologna. With his energies he could hardly avoid becoming the leading figure in the Italian hierarchy, and conceivably, he could be a future candidate for the papacy.

As for the next Deputy Secretary of State, the Pope has so far kept his intentions very much to himself. Some feel that the removal of a conservative influence requires the appointment of a more flexible successor.

The amount of power involved is immense. The Pope himself favours a highly centralized form of church government and devised his curial reforms on these lines.

He is now no longer able personally to follow the full range of the church's affairs. Cardinal Villot, the Secretary of State, prefers to limit his attention largely to relations with episcopal conferences. The result is that the full weight of business falls on the deputy.

Three policemen shot dead in Ulster

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Three policemen were shot dead yesterday in a terrorist attack in an isolated area of County Tyrone. They were ambushed near Ardara on the shores of Lough Neagh.

Their patrol car had left Cookstown on its way to Ardara. At Carracrossroads, two gunmen stepped into the road and fired at the car as it passed and fired.

Two of the constables were killed instantly and the third died on the way to hospital. It is understood that two of the victims were regular RUC officers. One of the two was aged 24 and married and the other was a 22-year-old unmarried man. The third constable was a member of the reserve force and was aged 58, with seven children.

The area in which they were ambushed is mainly republican in sympathy. So far 103 policemen, 76 full-time and 27 reservists, have been killed during the troubles. This year 10 members of the RUC have died.

The last member of the force to die was a part-timer, who was shot on May 20 while driving an empty school bus at Benburb, Co. Tyrone, about 10 miles from the scene of yesterday's killings.

Mr. Alan Wright of the Police Federation, Belfast, said that more troops should be involved in security in Ulster. He said last night that Mr. Mason should keep in Northern Ireland the troops brought in during the recent strike organised by the "loyalist" Action Council.

He had been told in March that there were 14,500 soldiers in Northern Ireland but his colleagues had told him they were not appearing in support of the police, who were a thousand under strength.

Nairac charged: Liam Townsend, aged 24, an unemployed joiner of Dundalk and formerly from Co. Armagh, appeared at Dublin's special Criminal Court yesterday charged with murdering Captain Robert Nairac, the missing British officer. He was remanded until June 20.

Five men have been charged in Ulster with Captain Nairac's murder. Although his body has not been found.

Election symbolism, page 4

Rhodesia pulling back guerrilla raid troops

From Frederick Glesay Salisbury, June 2

Rhodesian forces are withdrawing from Mozambique, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, their commander, said today. His troops had withdrawn on Wednesday afternoon from the town of Mapai, about 60 miles inside Mozambique, which they seized on Monday.

He said they had overrun four guerrilla camps, killing 32 terrorists and destroying arms and ammunition dumps. General Walls said the camps had been used by guerrillas to launch constant raids into Rhodesia and his five-day incursion had been essentially one of self-defence. He was satisfied it would save the lives of black villagers in the south-eastern tribal trust lands of Rhodesia.

He denied reports from Maputo stating that Frelimo troops had been banding with Rhodesian forces. He insisted the only contact had been with Rhodesian guerrillas.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg: South African displeasure over Rhodesia's raid would seem to be one of the factors behind the decision to withdraw.

Rhodesia's view, page 5

Engineers' threat to airline

By Our Labour Reporter

British Airways was again engaged in a tussle yesterday with engineering workers over negotiations for improved shift payments and was told that an unofficial overtime ban would operate from today.

A mass meeting decided to call 'out one shift a day from next week if there is no firm agreement by tomorrow.

However, according to the airline the men were voting on an offer made on May 27 and not on the latest offer, which was presented yesterday morning.

The weekly increases on the four main shift patterns over present payments of, respectively, about £11.50, £8, £6.50 and £4.50.

Mr. Keith Harris, one of the men's leaders, said they did not know of the new offer before the meeting. He said they will below what we are looking for and as far as we are concerned our action will still go ahead.



The growth of jubilee celebrations from the reign of George III has been traced by Philip Howard from the files of The Times, and will appear in next Tuesday's issue as part of the paper's coverage of the Queen's.

Jubilee beacons, page 3

Merger victory for Sir Arnold

Sir Arnold Weinstock's GEC has won support from both the Government and the National Enterprise Board to take control of a new national turbine generator company. Up to 6,000 jobs will be lost over the next few years if the plan goes ahead to merge GEC's turbine business with Reynolds Parsons.

Page 15

Young offenders proposals

The closure of all institutions for juvenile offenders, except for secure accommodation for about four hundred of them, is the most radical of three proposals proposed by a government-backed working party of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Page 2

QE2 picket lifted

The Queen Elizabeth 2 moored nine hours late at Southampton yesterday after port workers had lifted a picket. Cunard warned them about the future of the ship.

Page 2

TU144 restyled

The Soviet TU 144 supersonic airliner was seen to have been almost completely redesigned for the second time when it arrived in Paris for the air show. It was first redesigned after crashing at the 1973 show.

Page 4

Wind power

Consideration of the fast-breeder reactor has been based on the false assumption that only nuclear power can preserve our standard of living, according to Sir Martin Ryle. The claims of wind power are examined in Science report.

Page 14

Leader page 13

Letter: On Europe's aircraft industry, from Sir Morien Morgan; and on the legislative programme, from Sir Desmond Hepp, and others.

Leading articles: Devolution and direct elections bills; Police complaints system, pages 10, 12. Features: On democracy and the EEC; Bernard Levin on a black man's hopes for South Africa, pages 8-10. Sport: England win first Prudential Cup match; Racing: Excellent wins Coronation Cup for France.

Home News 2-4; Diary 2-4; East Angles 10, 12; Features 10, 12; Law Report 13, 16; Letters 13, 16; 25 Years Ago 14; Business 15-20; Obituary 21; Sport 8-10; Crossword 24; Sale Room 24.

Air dispute ends

The end of the Bristow helicopter dispute at Aberdeen was announced last night by Mr. Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. The British Air Line Pilots' Association called off industrial action and a court of inquiry into the dispute was announced.

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Spare room in space for a British scientist

By Alan Hamilton

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of the first British spaceperson. Previous experience is not necessary.

Two posts, one astronaut and one reserve, are vacant. Candidates are warned that they will be in competition with would-be first Irish, first Italian, and similar applicants from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. A short list of six will be drawn up by the European Space Agency.

After intensive training in Europe and the United States, starting next summer, the successful candidate will blast off from Cape Canaveral in 1980, accompanied by an American, for a seven-day tour of duty in the European space laboratory. A current driving licence is not essential, as instruction will be given.

The post is open to a woman or a man. Applicants must be between 5ft and 6ft 3in tall, in excellent physical condition, have a head for heights and a willingness to travel, and be able to get on with Americans in confined spaces. Also necessary are a degree in sciences or engineering and at least five years' active experience in life sciences, atmospheric physics, solar physics, material sciences, astronomy or Earth observation. But whatever their specialities, the candidates must also be capable of working in all the other disciplines. Working conditions are good, although the employer cannot undertake to provide either luncheon vouchers or gratuity. Ample time off will be given in the pressurized module, and the person chosen may wear shirt sleeves during rest periods.

The successful applicant will travel to work by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Space Transportation System, or "space shuttle", from which the laboratory cannot be separated in flight. Fares to and from work will be paid by the employers.

Salary will be by negotiation, but will be not less than £10,000 a year tax free, and will not be subject to phase three of a British government income policy. All six short-listed candidates will be offered nine-month contracts in the first instance. Protective clothing will be provided.

The successful applicant will be expected to undertake experiments on board to verify the laboratory and its various subsystems, and to prove to the scientific and industrial communities, not to mention the European taxpayer, the unique facilities it offers for research. Candidates are advised that because the United Kingdom is contributing only £3.1m, or 6 per cent, of the cost of the space laboratory project (compared with 53 per cent from Germany, 18 per cent from Italy and 10 per cent from France), they may expect considerable pressure from other participating nations.

An advertisement will be appearing in newspapers and magazines shortly. In the meantime, applicants may write to the Department of Industry, SAR Division 2, Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NQ, before June 29, enclosing full curriculum vitae and marking the envelope "Payload specialist".

Photograph, page 4

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Kershaw industrial union strikes threatened eas. of the National Inteworkers may lead k-up of the union, i. Gornley. NUM resident, said last emient he criticized rs from the York- inghamshire, south and Leicestershire have threatened to y by 110,000 miners ary coal allowances nion areas have onational concessionary nent for 30 years reas received more and others and leved been resisted. At annual conference, e principle of a nary coal agree- epted.

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By Penny Symon

The chain of beacons to be lit on Monday and the many unofficial bonfires marking the Queen's silver jubilee are already burning fire authorities are warning the Forestry Commission, who fear that the blazes may get out of control.

The Queen will light the first in Windsor Great Park. Princess Alexandra is also due to light one in the Queen Elizabeth Country Park, Hampshire.

There is a real danger of a fire on a fire alert because of the dry spell, and the Home Office has issued an appeal to those organizing bonfires to see that they do not get out of control. The Home Office says are experiencing difficult conditions in areas where dry weather has led to outbreaks of fire in grassland and heath, and the danger may worsen by the weekend.

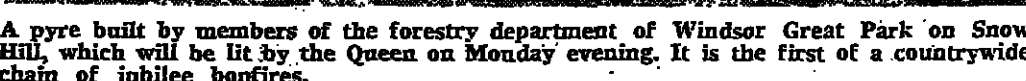
The bonfire chain, being organized by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, will be on prominent points of the Channel Islands to show that there will be about 100 ground bonfires.

The jubilee celebrations will start on the old, lonely and deserted streets and to get left out of fun and games, the streets across the jubilee holiday will mean a five-day interruption of the meals-to-wheels service.

When the dirty paper cups and plates have been swept up, the last flag taken down, the last child put to bed and the last drunkard helped to his feet, street party organisers can begin to think about whether to enter a competition for the best decorated street in Britain. £1,000 is being offered by the *Illustrated London News*.

The new works: Three new works, including the new BBC to celebrate the jubilee, will be given at the 1977 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts.

They are: Edwin Roxburgh's *Montage*, which will be heard on July 25 and 26; Peter Maxwell Davies' *The Marguerite of St Magnus* and John Buller's *Proença*, which will be heard on July 25 and August 2 at the Round House and the Albert Hall respectively.



The European Economic Community had failed to curb "wasteful and destructive" fishing practices in waters near Britain, the Herring Industry Board said today. The board said that 1976 had been "a bruising year" for fishermen and herring processors in Britain.

The board applauded the British Government but added that the "policy of the industry to survive was being weakened by" great difficulties in getting a sensible conservation policy adopted by our Government.

The board warned fishermen about depending on scarcity to maintain their incomes through higher prices as supplies fell. It said that 1976 had been "a bruising year" for fishermen and herring processors in Britain.

The board was based at 10, Young Street, Edinburgh, Snp.

**No proceeding
Pergamon Pr**

There will be no proceedings against Pergamon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell, its chairman, says his boss, Mr Peter Brabeck QC, the Solicitor General, said in a Commons written reply.

"This complex matter has been the subject of a lengthy and extensive police investigation and the successful completion of police reports and consequent opinions from counsel instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions", he said.

"The final police report was received at the beginning of April, and together with all the papers, including the reports of

By Kenneth Gosling

Giving a fifth of television time each week on a second independent channel to completely independent producers was the main proposal in a gesture to meet that particular need." Sir Denis Forman, chairman of Granada Television, said yesterday.

Speaking on the second day of the Royal Television Society's symposium in London on the Annan report, Sir Denis said: "As far as Granada is concerned we will live up to that promise."

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, asked about the control of minority programmes and open broadcasting authority to control separate channels.

The fourth channel recommended by Annan came into existence.

Annan had talked of the Arts

Arguments against cess

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner and another London police chief have been ordered to appear in person before the High Court of Justice in London today. The judge made the order yesterday after being told that the police at Brixton had refused to "get involved" in the case of the divorcee.

The judge granted last Friday for the protection of the man's former wife.

The judge directed that Mr David McNeae, the commissioner, and the chief superintendent at Brixton police station should "be notified immediately that they are to be before me at 10.30 tomorrow morning. I am not interested in what they say."

The warrant had been issued to protect the woman and enable her to sleep in her own bed, he said. "This woman re-

maines unable to enter her own home because the police at Brixton will not do their duty."

Mr James Doring, the High Court tipsit, said he had been told that the chief superintendent and the superintendent were both at a conference in Kent. At Brixton police station on Monday night he told the judge that he would not be able to arrest the man. The sergeant had said: "I am not going to get involved. You will have to see the chief superintendent."

Jackeline Levene, counsel for Mrs Susan Sims, whose former husband, Cecil, is the subject of the warrant, said that two weeks ago she had written a letter to the police at Brixton to protect a woman in a similar situation, "a client of mine was murdered by her husband."

What ev

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

The committee representing Britain's 23,000 family doctors decided yesterday to postpone acceptance of their £208-a-year pay award, announced last week, "pending clarification from the review body and the Government."

The doctors are waiting to see what may be possible after July 31 to restore their lost standard of living under the next phase of pay policy. The committee agreed to ask for the immediate implementation of increases in fees and allowances for practice expenses, but added that movement in expenses should be monitored closely to determine whether any further increases would be required in the next year.

The committee recorded its appreciation of the comments made by the review body about the gross injustices to doctors arising from the incomes policy of the last two years.

Representatives of senior hospital medical staff meet next week, and the hospital juniors, who have also expressed their observations about the review body's report, will meet on June 16 to receive reports from meetings being arranged in all regions.

The general practitioners' association is a sign that the whole profession must decide to reject the award and press for a second review this year.

By Our Labour Reporter

Britain's economic crisis has been used by companies to avoid giving equal pay to women, according to the first annual report of the Equal Opportunities Commission, published yesterday.

It says that many employers have put "considerable effort" into avoiding granting equal pay and cushioning the effects of the Equal Pay Act.

Unemployment and employers' resentment at having to cope with a welter of new legislation were the two main difficulties the commission faced during its first year.

"In such circumstances," says one individual witness, "it is reluctant to exercise their rights for fear of victimization or losing their jobs. In conditions of stringency, the plea for help is overwhelmingly resisted on the ground that there is no merit in robbing Peter to pay P. line, while in more favourable circumstances the pressure tends to take precedence over the other social goals."

Stating that political will and greater commitment within industry are as crucial as new laws, the report commends the Government's progress towards equal pay for women has been disappointing.

Annual Report of the Equal Pay Commission (Stationery Office, £1.40).

Leaders of Britain's security firms were accused yesterday of encouraging "moonlighting" by paying per time rates. They were warned that there might be strike action unless they stopped.

Mr Maurice Reed, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said at the union's annual conference at Southport that some of the "cowboy companies" were paying employees only 40p an hour. There were hourly paid patrolmen who, he said, had deductions cleared off £24 for a 40-hour week.

"The credibility of the security industry is being destroyed in the public's eye by the kind of outfits who can set up as security firms without any experience," Mr Reed said. "That is why we support the idea of licensing company licences and individual licences."

erv

There will be no proceedings against Pergamon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell, its chairman, says his boss, Mr Peter Brabeck QC, the Solicitor General, said in a Commons written reply.

"This complex matter has been the subject of a lengthy and extensive police investigation and the successful completion of police reports and consequent opinions from counsel instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions", he said.

"The final police report was received at the beginning of April, and together with all the papers, including the reports of

in of pig
FEC

Organizers of the Suffolk show at Ipswich were hopeful of breaking even, despite the disappointing attendance figures for the two-day event. The show has made a profit of more than £4,000 over the past three years, but this year the attendance was about 15,000 down on last year's record total of more than 61,000.

The show director, Mr Norman Simper, said: "The main reason has been the alternative holiday arrangements brought about by the silver jubilee."

[illegible]

Minister of Agriculture and Food yesterday said that he of imminent EEC replace the British that will end new farmers will in the lurch", he val Bath and West near Shepton Malsg producers would by devaluation of pound", the device EEC farm prices ed in sterling, the farming com-called repeatedly or devaluation to "returns.

making, purely as that it was agreed a green pound by "agreement", he con- siderable monetary amount would be cut by about

could inhibit the participation of the with its own ill, commercial, political given aid and co- with a new analysis press relations in by Professor tall professor of in City University.

He also asks why, when the Petroleum, came to Britain it chose to go into partnership with Lord Thomson or Fleet, who just happened to own the times?

Professor Tomtrall, as he made clear in his evidence to the Select Committee of the Press, the newspapers oil combines are potentially inhibiting on press independence.

He sees the growth of such commercial and financial links as part of a wider process in Britain — a massive financial inroads, mostly from

dependence'

the world, which affected confidence in the pound.

One of Professor Tunstall's conclusions is that governments are not examining their commodities imports and exports widely enough, and as a result monetary policy is laid down piecemeal on inadequate information.

Professor Tunstall, who has made a special study of the work of lobby journalists, agrees with the widely held view that British Governments are usually secretly, although he says that that is to some extent balanced by the

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He also asks why, when the American company, Occidental Petroleum, came to Britain it chose to go into partnership with Lord Thomson of Fleet, who just happened to own the Times?

Professor Tomstell, as he made clear in his evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press, regards the newspaper-oligarchies as potentially inhibiting on press independence.

He sees the growth of such commercial and financial links as part of a wider process in which Britain is a "massive media importer," mostly from the United States.

On the other hand, as he admits, Britain is also a media exporter, through the English language, through our Commonwealth links, through Reuters agency, and through books, films and television programmes.

He says the failure of policy-makers in Britain to grasp the implications of the American media led to the international media had led to an undeserved predominance for Britain in the world-wide flow of news. That, in turn, meant that criticisms of Britain's economic performance by British newspapers had been "replayed" around

the world, which affected confidence in the pound.

One of Professor Tunstall's conclusions is that governments are not examining their media imports and exports widely enough, and as a result media policy is laid down piecemeal on inadequate information.

Professor Tunstall, who has made a special study of the work of lobby journalists, agrees with the widely held view that British Governments are exceptionally secretive, although he says that that is to some extent balanced by the "effusive" leaks from the Cabinet. Not only do ministers compete for attention by leaking their versions of Cabinet decisions, but so do Prime Ministers.

The Prime Minister, however, is vulnerable to the lobby journalists, he says, "can collectively pursue a vendetta against him . . . from which his reputation will never recover . . . if they come to distrust him. The "vendetta" tactics, Professor Tunstall asserts, can be applied to the middle years of Sir Harold Wilson's Administrations and to British economic policy since 1967.

**What every
cigarette smoker
should know about NSM.**

A new standard in tobacco substitutes.

NSM* is a totally new concept in tobacco substitutes.
NSM has been developed following an extensive research programme over many years, financed jointly by Imperial Tobacco and ICI.
NSM is a wholly British development.

The objective in developing NSM has been to convert natural plant material into a form which might help to reduce the risks which medical authorities have associated with cigarette smoking.

A programme of laboratory research has been completed to the satisfaction of the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health[□] which has agreed to the use of NSM in certain cigarette brands: □ The Hunter Committee, appointed by H.M. Government.

Research has shown that when NSM burns, it produces smoke which is different in both its nature and its effects from that produced by Virginia tobacco:

- 1. NSM produces less than one-third as much tar.**
- 2. NSM produces not just less tar but tar which is about one-third as biologically active** (when measured by a standard mouse skin painting technique).
- 3. NSM produces a less irritant smoke.**

The extent to which these attributes of NSM are effective in a product made from a blend of NSM with Virginia tobacco will depend on the specification of the cigarette and the proportion of NSM and tobacco in the blend.

Cigarettes containing NSM tobacco substitute will be available in July.



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HOME NEWS

Symbolic venue for opening of election campaign tour
Mr Cosgrave remains unbendingFrom Christopher Walker
Bailina

As a politician renowned for his uncompromising opposition to republican extremists, Mr Liam Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, could not have picked a more symbolic venue than Bailina, co Mayo, to open his national campaign tour. To all outward appearances a peaceful, easygoing west of Ireland market town, two recent funerals for hunger strikers have made it an international byword for the Provisional IRA, a fact resented by most residents.

Less than a mile from the street corner where Mr Cosgrave addressed an enthusiastic crowd on Wednesday the effects of his coalition's tough law and order policy can be seen in a sprawling hillside cemetery known as The League. The coffin of Frank Stagg, who died in Wakefield prison, remains in the family grave where it was buried in February, 1976, amid one of the largest security operations ever undertaken by the Irish government. For months after the funeral a police guard was mounted day and night to prevent IRA supporters from transferring the body to the republican plot

near by where another IRA "martyr", Michael Gaughan, is buried. Local rumour has it that cement was poured into the grave to frustrate the Provisionals' wishes.

Against that macabre backdrop, the Prime Minister was introduced under the suitably conservative slogan: "Leave the country safe with Liam." Although past 10 pm, a crowd of more than 400 turned out to support his attempts to return the Fine Gael Labour coalition for its second term.

"If for Liam Cosgrave today", they were told by Mr Martin Finn, one of three government candidates contesting this vital marginal constituency, "you could all be in a civil war and your country locked in strife." The sentiment was acknowledged with the sort of spontaneous applause that adds credence to claims by ministers that the coalition's unbending (and to many critics, illiberal) stand on security has struck a deep chord with most Irish electors.

From the outset of the election Mr Cosgrave has made clear that his message will be to equate national security with

economic stability. He wasted no time in getting that point over to the voters of co Mayo, having abandoned his prepared script for an impromptu speech delivered forcefully from the back of a farmer's lorry.

"We do not talk about stability, or security merely to have something to say", he said. "For unless you have stability, unless you have confidence in the institutions, whatever they are, then you cannot get external aid, or for that matter, internal investment."

The many teenagers in the crowd served as a stark reminder that the attitude of young, first-time voters who make up a fifth of the electorate will be crucial. They were regaled with the spectre of the emigrant ship, which the coalition repeatedly insists has been banished from the traditionally depressed west by its concentration of industrial development in the region.

No direct reference was made to the IRA, but the tone of the meeting left little doubt that the same unbending approach that marked the handling of the Stagg funeral will be maintained if the coalition is returned to power.

Supporter killed with brick

John Dunn, aged 16, of Ditton Fields, Cambridge, was sentenced at Norwich Crown Court yesterday to three years' detention for the manslaughter of a rival football supporter.

Dunn was said to have hung out of a car travelling at 40 mph and to have thrown a brick, killing a Wolverhampton supporter.

Chlorine leak

Ambulances and cars took 80 schoolchildren to hospital yesterday after a chlorine gas cylinder had leaked at the public swimming pool at Chichester, Sussex. They were later discharged.

Men rejected by Britain and Pakistan

but secures worse treatment than that accorded to someone who is not a British national: in fact, the treatment otherwise reserved for a stateless person.

Mr Ahmed Parail and Mr Owais Jeevanjee were separately removed from Britain, refused readmission to Pakistan and returned to Britain again.

Mr Parail, in consequence, lived for four months in the international arrivals lounge at Karachi airport. He is now at Harmondsworth detention

Newspaper apologizes to 10 Labour MPs

A newspaper apologized in the High Court yesterday to 10 Labour MPs for publishing "reckless allegations" by Mr John Sproat, Conservative MP for Aberdeen, South.

The *Birmingham Post* and *Mail* agreed to pay libel damages and costs to Mr Tom Litterick, in whose constituency *The Birmingham Post* circulated, and to pay the costs of the nine other MPs: Mrs Judith Hart, Mr Ian Mikardo, Mrs Renée Short, Mr Norman Atkinson, Mr Martin Flannery, Mr Arthur Latham, Miss Joan Maynard, Mr John Mendelson and Miss Josephine Richardson.

Announcing the settlement

Mr John Wilmer, QC, their counsel, told Mr Justice Ackner that *The Birmingham Post* published an article on November 16, 1976, headed "Tory accuses 'fifth column'". The article, in reporting a "purported speech" by Mr Sproat, made serious and damaging allegations against the MPs, each of whom was named.

The allegations included that they were "crypto-communists"; that they were part of a fifth column that held views totally alien to the democratic Labour tradition; and that it was their aim to turn Britain into a totalitarian East European State.

The joint council says that in the long term he wants to live in Britain, but his application for a quota voucher, made in 1975, has so far not been granted. He came as a visitor without an entry certificate and was refused admission.

The same happened to Mr Jeevanjee, who is now in Ashford remand centre.

The Home Office said yesterday that the removal of Mr Parail and Mr Jeevanjee is being delayed to allow consideration of representations on their behalf.

WEST EUROPE

Russians continue to improve design of TU144 airlinerFrom Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Paris, June 2

The Soviet Tupolev TU144 supersonic airliner was seen to have been almost completely redesigned, for the second time, when it arrived for the Paris Air Show, which opens tomorrow.

This is a very different aircraft from that which appeared at the last Paris show two years ago. It has a different wing, incorporating complicated cambers and large leading flaps, and longer air intakes to the engines.

The TU144 which was here in 1975 was itself a different type from that which came in 1973 and crashed during a demonstration flight, killing all six crew.

This series of design changes, which must be costing the Russians the equivalent of many millions of pounds, is part of their continuing efforts to correct the technical faults which were inherent in the original design. These resulted in the aircraft having too much drag and using too much fuel.

Extensive areas of heat-resistant stainless steel are fitted on to the underside of the tail, indicating that the engines have to be run at a high power setting for far too long on each flight to make the TU144 economical.

These signs of technical problems gave a certain amount of satisfaction to British and French aircraft engineers who are at the show. Although the Concorde supersonic airliner which they developed together made its maiden flight in 1969 three months later than the Tupolev, they did their sums

correctly, and Concorde has now been in airline service for nearly a year and a half.

There is still no sign of Aeroflot putting the TU144 into service on their routes, and the Russians at the show were their usual uncommunicative selves when asked about prospects.

They were equally adamant that nobody from the West was going to get on board their new Airbus, the Bratslav 86, which they have flown here. Looking like a much larger Boeing 707, with four jet engines slung under its wings, it resembles a jumbo jet in size. It will carry 350 passengers.

Britain and France are in the embarrassing position of having each of their largest companies at the show displaying new airliners which are almost identical.

British Aerospace has the X-11 designed to carry between 136 and 166 passengers, while Aerospaciale is promoting the A200, with room for between 120 and 160 passengers. Both aircraft will be powered by the same type of engines: two French/United States CFM56s.

The X-11 is the airliner project which Lord Beswick, chairman of British Aerospace, said here earlier this week was seeking construction partners in France and West Germany.

French aircraft industry executives were today urging Britain to come in on the A200.

One large advantage which the X-11 has over its French rival is its cost. Because it is based 40 per cent on the existing 1-11 airliner series, its development cost would be about £150m, while that of the A200 could be two and half times as much because it is virtually a new aircraft.

Children injured by bomb at election meetingFrom Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 2

A home-made bomb injured two small boys at an election meeting of the Galician Socialist Party in a school near Orense last night.

The boys, aged six and eight, were looking in through an open window at the meeting when the bomb—consisting of explosives in a bottle with a burning wick—went off. They were the only ones hurt. The police later arrested a Portuguese quarry worker.

In Madrid, the controversy continues about whether there is a secret agreement between Senor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the right-wing Pop-

ular Alliance, and Senor Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, who is the chief personality in the Centre Democratic Union.

A report that a meeting took place between the two men has been denied, but true or not, the report is expected to damage Senor Suarez by implying that he is in league with those who stand for everything the Franco regime represented.

The Cabinet met today to discuss the release of more political prisoners, in what appears to be an effort to get all of them out of jail before the election. One Basque who had been sentenced to death was exiled to Oslo.



A hooded Moluccan gunman stands guard as two civilians are taken into the Dutch school where four teachers are held hostage.

Change sought in EEC grants systemFrom Michael Horanby
Brussels, June 2

A new method of dispensing grants from the EEC's regional fund was proposed today by the European Commission. The aim is to give the Commission more control over the projects to which aid is channelled and to make it more difficult for member states to use EEC funds simply as a substitute for national expenditure.

Outlining the proposal at a press conference, Signor Antonio Gualtieri, the commissioner responsible for regional policy, said that next year some 13 per cent of the regional fund budget should be kept outside the national quota system for use in tackling specific problems as they arise, even outside traditional development areas.

Signor Gualtieri and the Commission appear to have in mind the kind of difficulties now faced by steel and shipbuilding regions as well as problems that could arise as a direct result of the EEC's own policies. Special help could be needed,

for example, for fish-dependent regions as a consequence of the revision of the common fisheries policy.

Some 750m units of account (£490m) have been earmarked for the regional fund by the Commission in its preliminary draft of the EEC budget for 1978, which has yet to be approved by the Council of Ministers. Of this, about £65m would be reserved for the new type of quota-free aid.

The remainder would be allocated in accordance with the existing system of national quotas. This gives Italy 40 per cent, Britain 28 per cent, France 15 per cent, Germany 6.4 per cent, Ireland 6 per cent, Holland 1.7 per cent, Belgium 1.5 per cent, Denmark 1.3 per cent and Luxembourg 0.1 per cent. Britain's share would thus amount to about £120m.

Under another innovation suggested by the Commission members would be asked to show clearly in their national budgets the amount of resources transferred from the regional fund.

Baader jailed after lengthy trialFrom Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, June 2

Three more members of the Baader-Meinhof terror group were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment today at the trial of the group's leaders in the Federal Court of Justice in Bonn.

The case, which has been going on for more than 18 months, has been the longest trial in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The three defendants, Manfred Grashof, and Klaus Jänschke, were each sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, kidnapping, and possession of weapons. The third defendant, a woman, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for kidnapping.

The trial, which began in April, for length, cost and controversy, has been a major event in German history. The defendants are accused of being involved in the deaths of several people, including the German politician Gert Bastian.

Who filed more pharmaceutical patents in 1975 than any other company, helping to advance frontiers of medical science

Hoechst.

It's one of the world's largest companies. Last year it spent £200 million on research and development.

Hoechst in the UK employs over 8,000 people in laboratories and offices throughout the country.

In 1976, its UK company turnover of more than £300 million.

Its products in the UK, apart from pharmaceuticals, include proprietary medicines, pacemakers, films, veterinary products, fertilizers, agrochemicals, decorative and industrial pigments, office equipment, fibres, plastic, hair care products.

Hoechst

Some of Hoechst's pharmaceutical and veterinary products are produced in Swindon by the Pharmaceutical Research and Animal Laboratories at Milton Keynes.

For more facts, please write 'Care of Hoechst', Salisbury Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, Or 01-570 7712 ext. 3169.

EUROPE

Journalists the latest
get in Italian
campaign of violence

Nicholas
In Milan today
Signor Indro Montanelli, editor of the *Giornale d'Italia*, was shot in the chest last night on the far left-wing, the "Red Brigades".
Signor Montanelli had been in the city for the past few days, and his shooting was the first in a series of attacks on journalists and public figures. The Red Brigades have been active in the north of Italy, and have been responsible for several deaths and injuries. The attacks are part of a campaign of violence aimed at the government and the public. The Red Brigades have been active in the north of Italy, and have been responsible for several deaths and injuries. The attacks are part of a campaign of violence aimed at the government and the public.

Smiles at
lks
Vietnam

Own Correspondent
A round of talks between United States and Vietnamese negotiators is under way in Paris, and the atmosphere is described as "friendly". The talks are part of a series of negotiations aimed at ending the war in Vietnam. The United States and Vietnam have been at odds for years, and the talks are seen as a step towards peace. The atmosphere is described as "friendly", which is a positive sign for the negotiations.

Nuclear capacity disparaged
ne has come of age
ne-made deterrent put
isplay by French

Les Hargrove
The present French submarine missile has a shorter range than the British Polaris (2,500 miles to 4,000 miles), and has single half-megaton warheads (as opposed to Polaris's triple warheads). But Vice-Admiral Lasserre, commander of the nuclear submarine force, says multiple warheads will be in service by 1983 or 1984, while France's fourth nuclear submarine, the *Indomptable*, is already equipped with 16 missiles with greater range and a one-megaton thermonuclear warhead.
The strategic missile base on Plateau d'Albion has also been described as highly vulnerable to Soviet missile attack. But General Lambert, commander of the First Strategic Missile Group, said that the sites of the 18 French missiles were dispersed over 90 square miles, and each site was built to withstand a nuclear charge of one megaton at a distance of 500 yards. To destroy all 18 missiles would require several hundred hits.
The missiles are ready for firing at either five minutes' or one minute's notice, depending on the degree of the alert. The firing is controlled by two posts, buried in the heart of the mountains, under 1,200 feet of solid rock.
We visited one of them driving in an electric train along more than a mile of zig-zagging tunnels to the fire control capsule. Two fire control officers are on continuous duty, standing by to obey the President's order to fire.
The missiles are fired by a double key system. Each fire control officer wears one key round his neck. Even then a device in the missile itself prevents it firing unless unlocked by a code signal accompanying the presidential order. Each missile can be recharged at two-and-a-half minutes' notice.

The Granada Guildhall Lectures 1977

VISION TODAY AND
TOMORROWThree lectures following the Report of the
Committee on the Future of Broadcasting

Tuesday 21 June 8.30 pm

Sir Charles Curran,
General, British Broadcasting Corporation

Monday 27 June 8.30 pm

Sir Brian Young,
General, Independent Broadcasting Authority

Monday 4 July 8.30 pm

Lord Annan, OBE,
Committee of Inquiry on the Future of BroadcastingGranada Guildhall Lectures, 36 Golden Square,
London W1P 8NS, for tickets

OVERSEAS

Mr Ecevit
told about
plot to
shoot him

From Robert Fisk
Rize, N Turkey, June 2
Mr Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party, received a letter today from Mr Suleiman Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, warning him that someone intended to shoot him in Istanbul tomorrow. The general election takes place on Sunday.
Mr Ecevit's aides handed journalists on an aircraft taking him to his final election rally copies of the letter, which told him that someone would fire at him from a window of the Sheraton Hotel behind Istanbul's Taksim Square.
Mr Ecevit said he believed it to be an attempt to intimidate him to cancel his last rally in the northern town of Rize.
"The Prime Minister," he said, "says he has information that I am in danger and that he has told the secret police about it. I wonder where the information came from if the secret police did not know about it and had to be told by the Prime Minister?"
On the way to Rize Mr Ecevit made light of his fears. A politician could not live if he was always looking over his shoulder, he said. But you cannot forget such a thing when you travel with Mr Ecevit.
Three seats away from him on the aircraft is a young man with a tear gas side, in preparation for the crowd which may not be too friendly when he arrives. At Trabzon, where the aircraft lands, steel-helmeted soldiers surround the airstrip and a man with a sub-machine gun climbs on to the roof of Mr Ecevit's campaign bus.
All along the coast road to Rize, crowds of peasants flock in front of the bus and the soldiers bat out with rifle butts and rubber truncheons at the young men and children who draw too close.
There is no discussion of foreign policy during his speech at Rize, although back on the aircraft after his visit, Mr Ecevit is prepared to declare that the future Turkey must be a bridge between the oil producing countries and the West. He does not talk of Turkey as "European", but there is little room for such philosophy in rural Turkey.

Porters to go
on strike
at Rome flats

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 2
About 7,000 apartment porters in Rome are abandoning their lodges tomorrow for a one-day strike.
The unions say it is in protest against the refusal of proprietors of the flats to include the porters in a new salary contract under negotiation.
Rome has about 15,000 porters, of whom 7,000 belong to unions. Their basic annual salary is 81,500 lire (£739) for family men.

Greek drive against
tourist offenders

Athens, June 2.—Foreign tourists found without lodgings or involved in "incidents" or drug trafficking will in future be expelled from Greece, a Government spokesman said here today.—Agence France-Press.

Australia seeks a larger
share of Europe market

By Derry Hogue
The fact that Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, felt the need to reassure Mansion House luncheon in the City of London yesterday of the continuing ties between his country and Britain seemed to symbolize the growing differences rather than the continuing traditions.
Making the first important public speech of his visit to Britain, Mr Fraser said: "Do not pay too much heed to stories about republicanism in Australia. There is no doubt about our feeling of independence but neither is there any doubt that most Australians still favour our current constitutional position."
Although the Australian leader added that the ties remained strong despite Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, he devoted most of his address to what is really the essence of his visit: to get a greater share of the EEC market for Australian agricultural goods and possibly to sell uranium.
Indeed, the references to Britain were soon replaced by references to Europe, with a description of Australian efficiency in agriculture ("we are able to produce at a lower cost than yourselves... almost every product you eat") and a list of the various ways in which Australia was trying to do everything possible to "defend ourselves".
Mr Fraser said that the EEC now accounted for one quarter of all Australian imports yet EEC protectionism had had direct effects on Australia's primary industry, causing one at least to desert from trying to do everything possible to "defend ourselves".
Whereas an Australian prime minister of the conservative mould of Mr Fraser once would have concluded such a speech with some warning remarks about the special Anglo-Australian bonds, he instead pointed to a broader perspective of the need for Western democracies, from whatever region, to emphasize their common interests.

Japanese denies
charges in
Lockheed case

Tokyo, June 2.—Yoshio Kodama, the wealthy Japanese businessman charged in connection with the Lockheed deal, today made his first public appearance since the affair broke 15 months ago to answer court charges relating to it.
Mr Kodama, aged 66, who had rejected three previous subpoenas because of ill-health, denied two charges of tax evasion and two of violating trade control laws.
But he admitted that he received 80m yen (about £166,000) in 1975 from a Lockheed representative and that he received 50m yen (about £104,200) a year for eight years up to 1976 as a fee from Lockheed.—Reuters.

Recovery blueprint for the
Sahel region approved

From John Best
Ottawa, June 2
A long-term economic plan for the Sahel region of Africa, afflicted by severe drought a few years ago, has been adopted at an international conference here. The first phase of the programme, ending in 1982, will cost at least \$3,000m (about £1,765m).
The plan was approved at a three-day meeting of the Club of Sahel that ended yesterday. The club is composed of eight states in the 3,000-mile belt south of the Sahara Desert devastated by the drought, and a number of international organizations and more than 20 other states.
The priority is to achieve self-sufficiency in food in the Sahel. The first phase aims to develop water resources, protect crops, combat the encroachment of the desert, improve fisheries, livestock and agricultural productivity and strengthen regional training and research programmes.
The plan was drawn up last year by the Sahel states with the support of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Over 20 years it is estimated the cost will be about £5,822m.



Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, with his wife Ruth and their grandson arriving at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday for the Commonwealth conference next week.

Mozambique incursion
'only for self defence'

From Richard Cecil
Salisbury, June 2
Mr P. K. van der Byl, the Rhodesian Foreign Minister, today denied that Rhodesia had invaded Mozambique.
"We were led in there by the terrorists and having got to Maputo we decided to clean up the area of the other terrorists remaining there. Not Mozambicans but terrorists who were in that area," he said.
"It's precisely the same principle which caused the British Army in the last eight or nine years to go over the border from Northern Ireland to Southern Ireland over 300 times. Because it is a necessary part of self defence. And what's good enough for the British Army is good enough for us."
In reply to allegations that Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, did not know that the army was going into Mozambique, Mr van der Byl said: "Complete nonsense. Of course he did."
When asked whether it was not difficult to reconcile a five-day operation in Mozambique with the Rhodesian Government's statement that it had no hostile intentions towards the Mozambique Government, the Foreign Minister said:
"We've been through a great deal of trouble to avoid any area where Frelimo was known to be in any numbers. We've had no clashes with Frelimo."
He agreed that there was a "very great danger of escalation, but the situation has not become any more dangerous as a result of our trying to defend ourselves."
"It's up to the Western world to realize what's happening and have the courage if not to assist those of us who are protecting the free world against Russian expansionism, at least to desert from trying to do everything possible to defend ourselves."
Mr van der Byl denied that the Rhodesian offensive operation had increased the danger of escalation: "It's the attacks on us which have caused us to defend ourselves."

Helsinki monitors say
progress inadequate

By Richard Davy
Lord Thomson of Monifieth, the former Labour Minister, said yesterday that there had been "inadequate progress and even 'important reverses' in the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which was signed a year ago."
Nevertheless, he believed the conference had been a significant step in the long drawn-out attempt to improve East-West relations in Europe.
"For the time in East-West negotiations," he said, "it provided a framework within which the main strands of détente could be brought together: the military, the economic and the humanitarian."
In the perspective of Europe's history since the end of the 1940s it must be recognized as marking "an extraordinary, if incomplete, transformation of the continent's affairs."
Speaking at Chatham House in London, Lord Thomson was introducing a preliminary report by the Helsinki Monitoring Group, of which he is chairman. The group was set up with Government encouragement in March this year under the auspices of the David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies.
Its main aims were to remedy an alleged lack of attention paid by the press and the public to the Helsinki conference and to monitor implementation in order to provide an independent source of information for both the public and negotiators.
Its report comes a week after one on the same subject by the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons. Lord Thomson said a comprehensive report would be produced before the main session of the autumn conference in Belgrade, which is to review progress since Helsinki.
The preliminary report is critical of both Eastern and Western implementation. It says that the British Government has made no sustained effort to publicize the Final Act, and that the "traditional over-classification of documents, by Western European governments, including the United Kingdom, which reflects their general attitude towards information on foreign affairs, needs to be effectively reviewed."
British visa procedures, it says, remain "slow and cumbersome", and proposals for improvement were not put forward until last December. There has been a "low financial commitment" to youth exchanges and more should be done to encourage Russian language teaching.
On the Eastern side "the number of cases of breaches by the East European governments of their undertakings on civil and political rights has been large, although attitudes and practices have varied."
Dissidents continue to be persecuted, and at least 50 have been convicted in the Soviet Union since the Helsinki conference.
The "unabated Soviet military effort has cast doubt on the sincerity of the Soviet Union's détente policy." The Warsaw Pact has observed the letter but not the spirit of the provisions for notifying military manoeuvres.
In his comments Lord Thomson said that it was impossible to claim with any legitimacy that criticism of another state's abuse of human rights was contrary to Principle VI of the Final Act, which prohibits intervention in internal affairs, because this would remove all meaning from Principle VII, which links respect for human rights to progress in détente. He said the communist countries had accepted not only a moral commitment on human rights but had also bound themselves to make their domestic laws conform to United Nations conventions.

Accused women disappear

From Our Correspondent
Athens, June 2
Three British women charged with possessing and circulating counterfeit banknotes failed to report to the police in Athens yesterday as required by the terms of the £500 bail granted to them earlier this month. They are assumed to have fled Greece.
Laura Cashman, aged 22, Maureen Davenport, 30, and Yvonne Campbell, 22, were found in possession of 6,800 forged United States dollars when arrested last February. The three women had said they were offered a free holiday in Greece in exchange for delivering to a man the dollar banknotes, which they assumed to be genuine.
Athens, June 2.—The families of five young Londoners jailed for violating Greece's security regulations by taking down the numbers of military aircraft, will pay fines of about £60 each to get their sons out of prison, the father of one of them said here today.
An appeals court yesterday reduced to six months the 10-month sentences passed in March. The five have already served two and a half months and were given the option to buy of the rest of their prison terms—Reuters.

Passengers
flee fire
on luxury
ship

Kuala Lumpur, June 2.—More than 600 passengers, many of them schoolchildren, were ferried to safety today when fire broke out in the bow section of a luxury cruise ship in the Straits of Malacca off the west coast of Malaysia.
None of the passengers was reported hurt, but two crew members died fighting the fire and three were listed as missing.
The Norwegian-owned ship, the *Rasa Sayang*, was on a five-day cruise from Singapore to Port Klang, near Kuala Lumpur, when fire broke out before dawn. The ship was about six miles off the coast.
The cause of the fire is not yet known, but Cruise East, the Singapore company that operates the ship, said the fire started in the crew's recreation room. It said 50 of the Norwegian officers and Asian crew stayed on board to fight the fire.
The statement said the 653 passengers and the rest of the crew of 340 were evacuated by lifeboats to a passing Japanese oil tanker and put ashore, near by.
More than half the passengers were from Singapore, while the others included 164 Australians, 43 Britons, 27 Americans and 21 New Zealanders.—Reuters.

Likud fails to
make progress
towards coalition

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 2
Likud, the Democratic Movement for Change resumed today after a week's break but no progress was reported. The establishment of a government under Mr Begin, the Likud leader, appears unlikely unless Likud opts for a narrow coalition with religious parties.
The Likud negotiators were headed for the first time by Mr Begin, who presented a draft of proposed basic principles to guide the next government.
It was broadly phrased and calculated to be acceptable to Professor Yadin's Democratic Movement, which does not support Likud's hard line.
The draft includes a clause committing a new government to take part in Geneva peace talks. The DMC negotiators pressed for clarification of what one called the "dynamics of Geneva". For example, they wanted an agreement on the attitudes to be expressed by the Government before the Geneva meetings.

The growth of
two classic styles of sherry.

Today, as you read your newspaper, white Palomino grapes are in their early stages of growth on the gently rolling hills around Jerez de la Frontera.
They will ripen slowly throughout the summer, and be ready for harvesting in September. A critical time, for if picked too soon the harvest would not have reached its full potential; picked too late and the grapes would have withered in the heat of the Spanish sun.
After harvesting the grapes will be pressed, then the mosto (juice) allowed to ferment freely for a while in casks within

the cool, vaulted bodegas.
Certain mostos will develop flor (yeast on the surface of the young wine), others will not. Only those that do will ultimately become finos or amontillados.
The classic fino is very light in colour and very dry to taste, with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino, and is best served lightly chilled as it is in Jerez itself.
The classic amontillado is richer in colour and medium dry to taste, having taken on a particular nuttiness of the wood. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

LUNCHEON DRY & CLUB AMONTILLADO
from Harvey's of Bristol

THE ARTS

Woody Guthrie's travels

Bound for Glory (a)
ABC2, Shaftesbury
Avenue

The Prince and the
Pauper (a)
Carlton

Echoes of a Summer (a)
Odeon, Haymarket

As a kid of 18 with a guitar, Guthrie, who celebrated comparable merits in *The Landlord* (in which Ben Bridges plays an incorrigible philanthropist), *Harold and Maude*, the Goldie Hawn character in *Shampoo*, and *The Last Detail*.

Guthrie's travels unfold a panorama of Thirties America. He leaves the smoky downtown of New York, where there is little work for a sign-painter and faith-healer (a gift, which anticipates the power he will later exert over his workers and audiences). He discovers the contradictions and dangers of the American dream, the mercurialness of those who have work towards those who have not; the vicious exploitation of despair by the Western farmers; the dangerous and employed to put down labour organizations.

The period is re-created with admirable care for detail and feeling for place (much of the film is shot on the actual locations). The cinematographer, Haskell Wexler, has chosen not to glorify, wisely even if it did earn him an "Oscar", to eschew the obvious influence of hard-edged contemporary photography of the dustbowl era, preferring soft-focus images, glowing golds and browns, which risk going over into romantic nostalgia.

Maybe, too, David Carradine, feelingly though he performs the songs is just too sweet and winning. Guthrie's autobiographical writings, it is true, offer us a folkier soul; but there had to be something more abrasive and more positively eccentric about a man with a calling so strong that he could discard the safety of family and the luxury of money, to follow his star. If Abby and his pig-headed, instinctive idealism, could not but attract Hal

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explored this side of Guthrie rather more, it might have offset the feeling that the whole thing is a bit too long on the road.

There is a lot to be said in favour of the Panamanian cinema. I do not think in fact that anyone actually makes films in Panama, but that is the flag of convenience under which the ingenious Salkinds, father and son, Alexander and Dyna, registered *The Three Musketeers* and now *The Prince and the Pauper*. The Salkinds' flair is to find the means to make the sort of film spectacles of which, in the last complete circumstances of the past 30 years, the cinema has been starved; and to make them without letting the light-heartedness be impaired by the weight of costumes or budget.

Panamanian though it may be, in name *The Prince and the Pauper* appears to have been largely shot in socialist Hungary; and the perception may be momentarily startled to see Edward VI of England leading his coronation procession through the streets of Budapest. It hardly matters! Mark Twain had translated the English court to a land of fabulists, it remains a good tale after at least four previous film versions (in 1915, 1923, 1937, and by Disney in 1961). The tale of the little London thief and beggar who inadvertently becomes the prince of Wales, and nearly succeeds to the throne, permits some sardonic reflections on power and office.

George MacDonald Fraser's final screenplay (as the credits style it to distinguish it from the "original screenplay" by Berta Dominguez and Pierre Spengler) could have

burgh. New to this country, it proved to what extent passion and protest can take over from mere pretty fingers.

As a John Scandinavian offering, Mr Pears and Mr Ellis gave us Greg's Op. 50 song cycle (to poems by Krapp), with the same perceptive blend of simplicity and involvement that they brought to Britten's *Burns* cycle, "A Birthday Hansel" (Op. 32), written for the Queen Mother's 75th birthday, but apparently never publicly performed in London before. Running each song into the next helped the cycle to add up to more than the sum of its parts.

The recital ended with a group of Britten's folksong settings new to many of us. But it was the first encore, "Waly Waly" that reminded us most potently and poignantly of this composer's inexhaustible magic casements, perilous seas and fairy lands forlorn.



The Prince and the Pauper: Oliver Reed fights with Ernest Borgnine and some of his gang

made its points with more brevity and precision; and it would have been nice if the caustic wit of the epilogue had been spread around the rest of the film a little more. But it is still a very cheerful and likeable entertainment, unexpected casting producing lively performances from Oliver Reed (heroic for a change), Rex Harrison (Duke of Norfolk) and George C. Scott (as a dispossessed and dissolute monk). Charkon Heston and Ernest Borgnine are less comfortable

as Henry VIII and a cockney thief, respectively; and Raquel Welch has regrettably little to do. The burden of the central dual role falls on Mark Lester, who has not graduated very gracefully from child actor.

Only the mawkish memory of *Love Story* could have led anyone to the folly of supposing that *Echoes of a Summer* (directed by Don Taylor) was a good idea. Jodie Foster plays a twelve-year-old dying bravely and charitably of an incurable

heart disease. Her dignity and calm prove an inspiration to the grown-ups around her (Richard Harris and Lois Nettleton are the parents, dundery by anguish fill their dying daughter shows that she is to live). The script, by Robert L. Joseph is in the elevated pseudo-poetic tone that was smart on the stage in the Twenties; and it is all so misguidedly well-meaning that one forgoes too much kindness.

David Robinson

London Mozart

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Composers cannot be taken as reliable guides to the music of the past: after all, if they were, completely satisfied with what had gone before, they would presumably have little need to add anything new. Nevertheless, the "Composer's Choice" programmes which the London Mozart Players have presented this season have been successful and illuminating, to judge from the three which I have attended.

On Wednesday, in the last of the series, the featured composer was William Mathias, a

Welshman in his early forties. It was interesting to hear two of his recent works, less interesting to hear him conduct his choice of classics, and not very interesting at all to hear him introduce his selection. As a composer he lacked the most essential requirement: the wit to cut short when the audience was not with him. As a conductor of other men's music he was uninspiring, but this part of the evening was saved by fluent and expressive solo work from John Glickman and Janet Craxton in the Bach D minor concerto for violin and oboe.

It may be that Mathias's conducting was responsible for the dull impression made by his *Dance Variations*, specially written for the occasion, but I think it would have been hard for anyone to bring the work to life. Cast as an introduction with 12 variations, it contained variety of mood, tempo and

texture, and none of the writing was anything less than professional. More spirit, however, is needed to make this kind of harmonically grey neoclassicism work effectively.

The faults of the new work became all the clearer after the performance of the clarinet concerto, a gleeful little work written two years ago. Perhaps Mathias works best when stimulated by a gifted performer. He suggested as much, and this winning account by the work's dedicatee, Gervase de Peyer, came as confirmation.

The accompaniment is scored for string orchestra and percussionist, this disruptive addition being a mischievous stroke of the kind in which, I suspect, Mathias delights. Vibrations resonances added sensuous appeal in the first two movements, but the real fun began when drums and cymbal joined the soloist to whip up a jazzy finale.

John Craven's Newsround Weekly BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Wherever difficulties BNC might have competing with ITN's *News at Ten*, it certainly has won a large and faithful audience of children of all ages with *John Craven's Newsround*, which returned on Wednesday in a new once-a-week format.

Going weekly rather than daily, John Craven told his young viewers, would enable the programme to explore in depth. Perhaps so, but it sounded yet another excuse. Getting children interested in news, indeed, teaching them that there is something called fiction and another quite different thing called fact, would seem to be a vital piece of work television could do. It certainly does enough of a job confusing them about the real and the made-up.

Anyway, John Craven, and his producer, Jill Roush, have discovered the mysterious trick of getting children interested in the news. An adult viewing *Newsround Weekly* is puzzled. Most of the items could appear on the *News at Ten*. Even if it is simply that the children are told that this news is for them. Wednesday's programme featured a long item on how the third world is running out of food. Even if there were enough food to feed the world, there would not be enough firewood to cook it on," John Craven said, quoting a UN report.

It was doom-laden stuff, and it was followed by a background report on the South Moluccan terrorists. Even a report on skateboarding was based on the hazard of the new sport. Starving children, hostage children, dying wildlife, skateboarding deaths! Perhaps it would be too much for children every night.

My own children said they liked *Newsround Weekly*, but that John Craven was a chatterbox. Good criticism, and one that holds true for just about 100 per cent of the adult news-talking heads as well.



Graziella Sciutti in La Voix humaine

Miracle from a predestined flop

The Cunning Little Vixen/La Voix humaine
Glyndebourne

Stanley Sadie

As a recipe for an opera, *The Cunning Little Vixen* sounds like a predestined flop: dress people up as animals, ascribe romantic human emotions to them, and with a touching scene where the heroine is shot by a poacher. But that is the kind of miracle that Janáček's music can make work. His animals are not chic or arch or faux-naïf; for the music, with its fabric of ostinatos, its angular phraseology, its soft and delicately shaded textures, has a naturalness and a seeming simplicity that make them, and the opera itself, charming and lovable. Ultimately it is a gentle but serious commentary on man and nature.

All that is beautifully caught in the exquisite poetry of Patrick Robertson's settings,

with their stard-wood surfaces and their projections of forest scenes, and the costumes of Rosamund Vyse, which suggest animals rather than actually portray them. Jonathan Miller's production reflects, and enhances with its gentle wit and its stylized balletic movement, the innocence and the charm of the score. It is conducted by Simon Rattle in his Glyndebourne debut with plenty of vitality and at the same time a sensitive feeling for colour and texture.

The cast is little altered from the 1975 performances, with Norma Burrows, a delightfully spirited Vixen, at the centre of it, especially touching in the courtship scene with Robert Boyen. New to the revival is Thomas Allen, the Forester: his words are a model of clarity and his voice rings out more flexibly, more expressively and better focused than I recall hearing it before.

It may seem apt to couple this animal opera with Poulenc's *La Voix humaine*, a new production of an opera Glyndebourne first gave 17 years ago. It is a one-act "lyric tragedy",

to words by Cocteau, for one person, a woman telephoning the lover she is about to lose. She loses him, of course, but, too, through disconnections (the Glyndebourne programme explains that it was before automatic telephones, but I have yet to discover the difference).

An attempt at a tour de force, it falls short simply because the musical invention is insufficiently varied or striking or broad. True, the music contains a few moments of lyrical beauty, and on the woman's emotional flux from the irritability to the voluptuous, the desperate to the desolate. But it is rather too like a prolonged accompanied recitative that never reaches musical fulfilment.

In a nicely judged 1930s bed-sitter, designed by Martin Bateman, Graziella Sciutti both produces and sings the single role. It is an impressive performance, with every moment carrying expressive force, though vocally it is perhaps a shade soft-grained. The LPO was conducted, not very tautly, by Calvin Simmons.

last year seems to have quietened him, for in place of the cat-like prowling we saw last year, he remained more or less static, "emoting" heavily, allowing his lead guitarist most of the choreography.

In the earlier part the lead guitar also did most of the music making, for time after time Marley opted out to leave only a lethargic rhythmic bass punctuated by fragmentary guitar riffs, and all too often a deafening bass howl.

All the songs were greatly extended versions of material from his albums. The spare and stark textures emphasized the music's simplicity and because so little happened for so long

Peter Pears/Osian Ellis

Wigmore Hall

Joan Chissell

A year ago Wigmore Hall was celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday. Now comes the Queen's silver jubilee series of concerts, sponsored by Maginn and Webb, with one or two of last year's favourites back on this legendary platform. On Wednesday it was Peter Pears, this time with his old harpist colleague and friend, Osian Ellis, in a super-sensitively sung and played Anglo-Scandinavian programme.

First performances first. Mr Pears introduced a new Rikie cycle, *Five Sonnets: To Orpheus* by Colin Matthews, his unifying theme the transience of the individual set against nature's everlasting renewal. Though the programme itself

was uninformative, Matthews is known to have helped Benjamin Britten as amanuensis in his last years. The cycle shows this influence in every advantage: way except Matthews's own individuality. Much of the evoked most subtly, with telling economy of means.

Yet since comparison is compelled on Britten's own ground, inevitably the music did not remain blinkers from the eyes. With the last of the light, No doubt the cycle was as disadvantageous as following Britten's own *Canticle V: The Death of St Narcissus* in which (with all respect to T. S. Eliot) the composer's sparkling imagery gives new meaning to the well-known contention that music begins where words end.

Though the Fantasia for solo harp (1976) by the Danish Jørgen Jersild was written in memory of a film producer-composer, it served also as a tribute to Britten and Alde

sketches as a ball-dancer vainly waiting for his ball to descend in a spot that turns to moonlight, and as a gleeful light-thrower whose act concludes with a death march. The elegiac sawdust-and-tinsel staging only adds to the fun, especially when Mr Kemp's winsome facial mask cracks into a baleful scowl as he takes aim with an invisible blade.

Thereafter the elegiac atmosphere takes over completely. Up swells the Verdi *Requiem* for the life cycle of a flower. Then a tenor-like central curtain parts for his bedraggled return down a crimson stairway for a burlesque finale consisting of little beyond a sequence of poses, moves and exasperated mouth mimes.

The show is built around the running joke of things going wrong, with Mr Kemp repeatedly striving to retain his poise when his arms get locked behind his back, or when he finds something nasty stuck to his shoe. Such posing acts are not robust enough to supply a comic structure, and the images, comic and poetic alike, dissolve in the memory like snowballs in hell. Much as I admired David Haughton's valiant piano medley, and Harry's "Story of the Queen of Sheba" to "Alexander's Ragtime Band", there is something wrong with a show in which attention focuses more on the accompaniment than on the performance.

flects the old Northern obsession with its poor relation sun, and the notion across, Mr Plater derives an action of maximum improbability involving the diversion of the royal party via the provincial town of Brighouse on a route from the Palace to Westminster Abbey.

Waiting for them in Brighouse's Jubilee precinct, beckoned by a municipal voice over the PA system, there stand a crowd of two (everyone else having retired to a bowl match). One of the crowd is a plumed royalist brandishing a plastic Union Jack, the other a bearded Depression victim who has come to keep a tryst with history equipped with a length of string.

In the heated debate that follows, the opponents wage a song duel—the royalist's set to the tune of "The Red Flag", and the assassin's to "Land of Hope and Glory". That is typical of Plater's comic reversal, but it also makes the point that the two men are not opponents at all as they share the same no-hope background and suffer alike from the spread of plastic goods, middle-class officials, and unwanted patriotic precincts. Finally they pledge their comradeship by each taking an end of the string in a heroic gesture to halt the golden coach which, needless to say, whizzes through Brighouse on another road. Suresa Galbraith's production catches the special northern blend of good-humoured, melancholy, and bold comedy through two actors, Leonard Kavanagh and Bryan Pringle, who also happen almost to be physical doubles.

Drums Along the Ginnel
Almost Free

Irving Wardle

Jubilee festivities at the Almost Free begin with a plot to assassinate the Queen on a tour of the north in preparation for a declaration of Northumbrian independence.

Not that Alan Plater's lunch-time piece shows much faith in this plot. Rather the play re-

creates the old Northern obsession with its poor relation sun, and the notion across, Mr Plater derives an action of maximum improbability involving the diversion of the royal party via the provincial town of Brighouse on a route from the Palace to Westminster Abbey.

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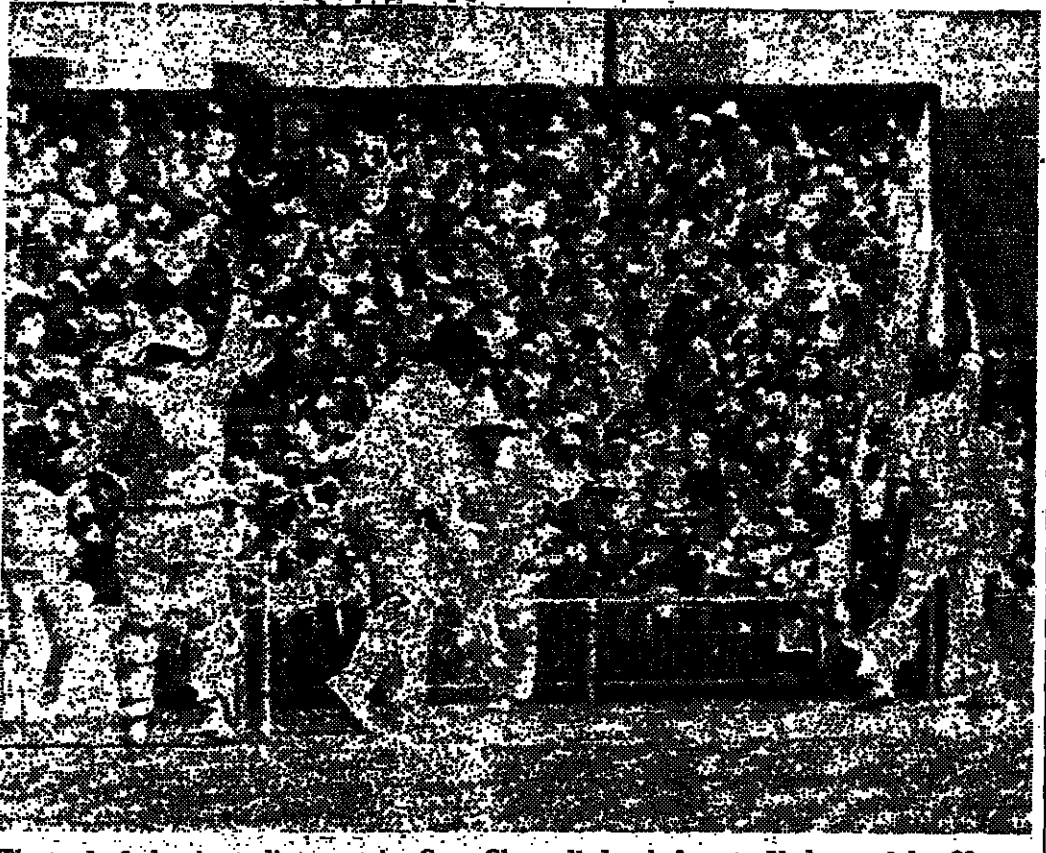
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caught at the
est they came to



The end of the Australian captain, Greg Chappell, leg before to Underwood for 30.

a full recovery was when Chappell and Serjeant were adding 53 to-
gether for the third wicket. While
Chappell was in a winning posi-
tion, yesterday he was caught
at the wicket, driving at Greig.
Two balls later Serjeant was
caught at midwicket, trying to get
a more
With a huff and a puff and a
violen- heave Marsh caused
England their few moments of
triumph. Early in Australia's
innings Underwood was bowling
with no one more than 35 yards
from the bat; when Marsh was
bowled, after making 42 in half
an hour, most of the England side
were to be found on the boundary.
With seven overs left Marsh could
well have done a fair amount of
damage. Instead O'Keefe, Malone,
Walker and Pascoe scraped to-
gether what they could, which
was not very much.
England soon lost Amis to an
spectacular catch in the gully
by Serjeant as Greig's at the start
of Australia's innings. When
Amis, having his first two balls
for four, and Breasley added 34.
Another good catch, this time at
slip, accounted for Randall.
Breasley without playing especially
well, stayed until the score was
70, when he was leg before hook-
ing at Malone. A failure by Wiley
meant that England were suddenly
71 for 4. With Greig and Barlow
then adding 52 in 10 overs they
needed only another 49 in 18
overs. It was all over but the
shouting until Greig became over-

at Old Trafford

ENGLAND	AUS
1. A. M. C. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	1. G. Chappell, b. Underwood, 30
2. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	2. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
3. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	3. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
4. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	4. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
5. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	5. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
6. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	6. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
7. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	7. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
8. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	8. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
9. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	9. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10
10. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10	10. D. M. Serjeant, b. Walker, 10

Woolmer and Asif put Kent in command

By Richard Storer
DARTFORD: Middlesex, with eight second innings wickets in hand, need 333 runs to beat Kent.
An arduous time lies ahead of Middlesex today if they are to avoid defeat against Kent here. Woolmer and Asif were in the forefront of some positive Kent batting yesterday, which firmly settled any debate about the condition of the pitch. When Kent declared, Middlesex were left 287 to make for victory in six hours 50 minutes.
All through a grey, overcast day when a bitterly cold wind was seldom absent, Middlesex were made to struggle. When the sun at last shone in the closing stages, Middlesex lost the important wickets of Smith and Burcher. By the end, they were 64 for two towards a larger which now looks unobtainable.
Smith, for the second time in the game, was caught behind off Shepherd trying to drive and then Burcher, who had been opti-
mistically aggressive, was leg before as he tried to hook. Each of the strokes was the result of Kent's close attention to the batsmen because of England calls, and in-
juries: it is relevant to note that in this match have been noticed the unavailability of Knott, Underwood and Johnson. Woolmer has now made cap-
tains in three successive championship games this summer. His first class average from seven innings stands at 87.50 and his wicket of discom-
ment must rapidly be fading from the minds of both himself and the selectors. His 122 was a chanceless and invaluable innings which lasted 10 minutes short of four hours, with strict determination lines between moments of passiveness and hard-struck strokes.
It was Asif who first wrested the initiative firmly away from the Middlesex attack as he con-
tributed 78 in a stand of 136 for the third wicket with Woolmer in 105 minutes. Woolmer was 40 when Asif joined him and later was 50 when Asif himself reached the same score. Woolmer then raced to 84 before needing another hour to reach his 100.
Asif, during forward seeking runs from every ball, all twinkling toes and wrists, remains as en-
joyable a spectacle as ex-
cruciating. There is an in-
fectious appeal about his ap-
proach to cricket. It was on this ground in 1963 that Asif was first seen in Kent. He was touring with the Pakistan Eagles. Those able to

Withered grassroots trip Lancashire up

By Alan Gibson
WORCESTER: Worcestershire, with eight wickets in hand, need 6 runs to beat Lancashire.
Lancashire, four wickets down for 35 overnight, 275 behind on the first innings at that point, were bowled out by lunch for 131. The Lancashire captain com-
plained about the pitch. Certainly it was not a good one, especially for Worcester. It would have sur-
prised Bradman, who I suppose it has to be repeated for the modern generation in four innings here scored three double hundreds and a single, which would also have been a double had he not become, in his middle age, a shade more merciful, or more probably a shade more tired.
I have, however, seen worse pitches in county cricket. That Worcester were able to score over 300 in the first innings, though the ball was already tur-
bog, and that Lancashire were able to bat much better in their second innings than their first, though in more difficult circumstances, does not suggest it was an entirely hopeless proposition. No doubt the game governed the match, but that has been known to happen before, and if Worcester had lost it, I expect they would have put up a better battle against misfortune than (for most of the time) Lancashire did.
All this being said, you could understand why Lloyd was ap-
parent, and why the umpires agreed with him, and reported the pitch to Lord's, and why Bernard Flack insisted to the ground. As it hap-
pened, I had met a man in the cathedral precinct in the morning who looked as if he was a gar-
dener, though he might be a car-
penter, but he was not a man you would care to tip. He was clearly long used to the laws of Wor-
cester, and told me that the trouble was that the customary spring floods came a little late this year, giving the groundsmen who have only been in his job for five weeks—insufficient time for preparation; but also that it was last summer's drought that was the trouble, because the grassroots are withered. In a ground to be drowned by the floods, rather than, enlivened by them.
Well, I leave that to the horticulturists. As for the cricket, the best time for Lancashire was in the middle of the afternoon, when, three second innings wickets gone for 40, Hayes and Abrahams

Y rally: Greenidge century

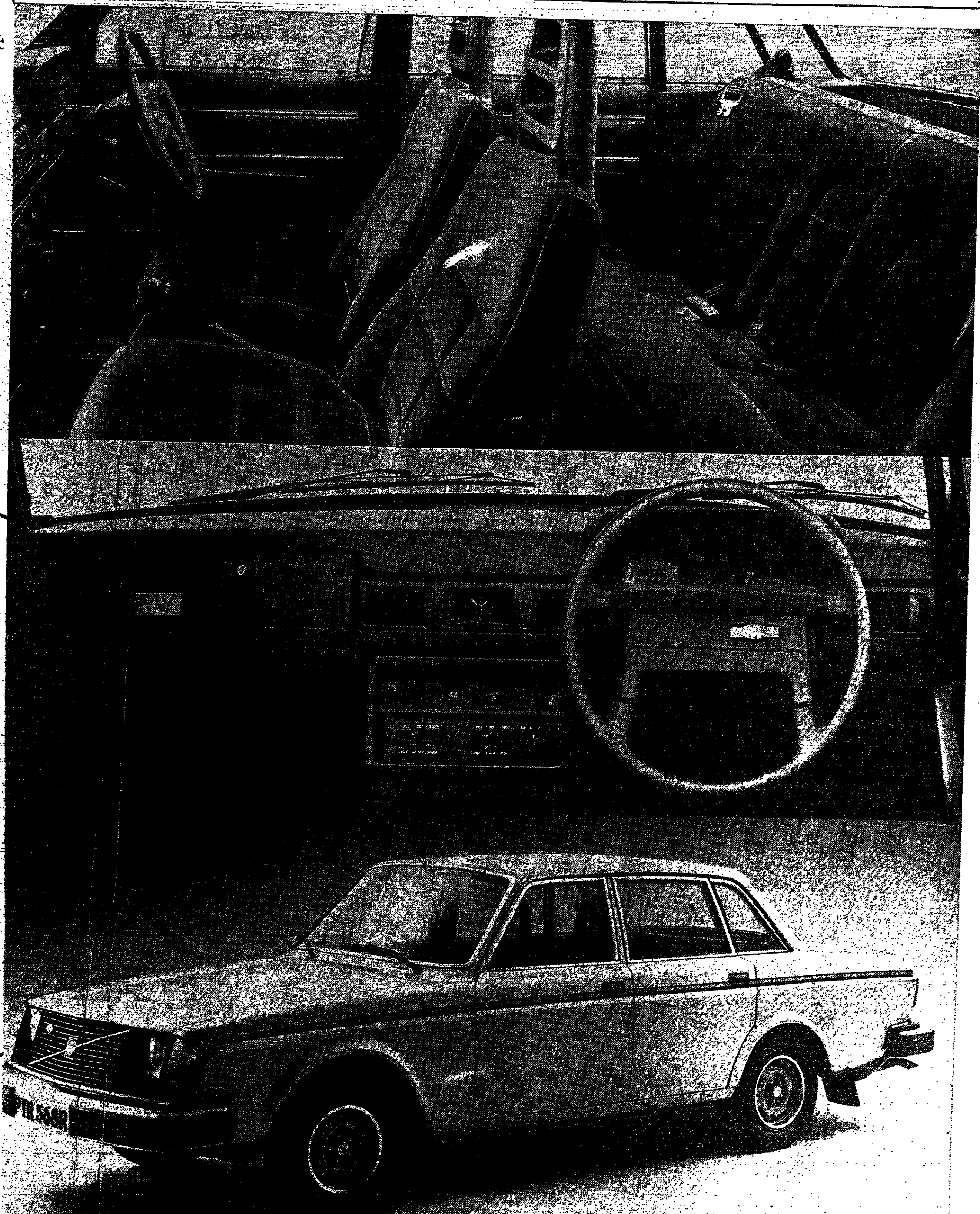
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er when Hamp-
b Greenidge
147 in an on-
s grand. Green-
e 101, centuries
s and 16, fours.
The extra half hour before Sadiq emerged with his occasional leg breaks to apply the finishing blow.
Surrey begin the final day of their game against Leicestershire 11 runs ahead with nine second innings wickets in hand. They cancelled out Leicestershire's first innings lead with a bright opening stand of 59 between Wessels and Barclay before Wessels was trapped leg-before by Illingworth.
Second XI competition
HULL: Warwickshire II, 178 and 185; Durham II, 101 and 100; Yorkshire II, 101 and 100; Lancashire II, 101 and 100; Kent II, 101 and 100; Essex II, 101 and 100; Gloucestershire II, 101 and 100; Somerset II, 101 and 100; Derbyshire II, 101 and 100; Northamptonshire II, 101 and 100; Oxfordshire II, 101 and 100; Herefordshire II, 101 and 100; Wiltshire II, 101 and 100; Dorset II, 101 and 100; Devon II, 101 and 100; Cornwall II, 101 and 100; Gloucestershire II, 101 and 100; Somerset II, 101 and 100; Derbyshire II, 101 and 100; Northamptonshire II, 101 and 100; Oxfordshire II, 101 and 100; Herefordshire II, 101 and 100; Wiltshire II, 101 and 100; Dorset II, 101 and 100; Devon II, 101 and 100; Cornwall II, 101 and 100; Gloucestershire II, 101 and 100; Somerset II, 101 and 100; Derbyshire II, 101 and 100; Northamptonshire II, 101 and 100; Oxfordshire II, 101 and 100; Herefordshire II, 101 and 100; Wiltshire II, 101 and 100; Dorset II, 101 and 100; Devon II, 101 and 100; Cornwall II, 101 and 100; 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Should EEC members take the democratic pledge?



One brave black man's hope for South Africa

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Russia's targets in the battle for free broadcasting

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THE CANADIANS

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Separatists pose greatest challenge

A good news nation

by Peter Hopkirk

by Ivan Barnes

There is only one fundamental political issue for Canadians today—whether or not Canada itself will survive.

Some Canadians do not want it to. Some work actively for the breakdown of the Canadian confederation. Many see the dangers but are unconcerned over the outcome. A few would undoubtedly fight to try to ensure the country's unity.

What is certain is that there will be change. The uncertainty is to what extent the complex and often prickly relationship between the federal and provincial governments, which has existed for 110 years, will be altered. There could in the end be only minor adjustments, but the possibility exists that Canada will fall apart.

In Winnipeg in April Mr. Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, said: "Since November 15 Canada has been living through the greatest challenge to its nationhood since confederation."

The event to which this alarming statement referred was the victory in the Quebec provincial elections on that day of the Parti Québécois (PQ), led by Mr. René Lévesque. The challenge is that the PQ is a separatist party, aiming to make its province a country independent of the rest of Canada, though with some form of economic association.

It was not elected to break up the nation. In the past the PQ has lost elections that it fought on the issue of independence. This time it presented a "good government" platform. Quebecers were disenchanted with the corruption and inefficiency of the Liberal Government of Mr. Robert Bourassa and the PQ swept in with 89 of the 110 seats.

The PQ's platform was to make French the sole official language in Quebec. It would end the traditional bilingualism in the province's administration and affect wide areas of life, including the courts, education, commerce and the professions.

Two aspects in particular have aroused the anger of English-speakers. First, the provision that new immigrants to the province—even those from elsewhere in Canada who speak only English themselves—will have to send their children to French

schools, unless they go privately.

The English-speaking minority of Quebec will not lose their schools," explains Mr. Jacques-Yvan Morin, deputy Prime Minister of Quebec.

But we do not want immigrants to join that minority. As in any civilized country the children of immigrants will go to the schools of the majority."

Second, there has been considerable opposition to the proposal for the increased use of French in business. Companies will have to be able to conduct their business in French, to communicate with their employees in French (if their employees wish it), even, to have French names.

There is a widespread feeling among opponents of the Bill that firms which now do business mainly in English—and English-speakers within the province generally—will simply pack up and leave rather than adapt to these measures. This is already happening, though to what extent is difficult to say. It may be only a trickle at present but in the charged atmosphere of Quebec today it could easily become a flood.

Whether or not Quebec remains in Canada is clear that life will never be the same again for English-speakers there. Their power, crumbling for years, will be almost gone. For generations, business has been dominated by English-speakers. The French have been almost excluded from the commercial establishment of the province. True, they have to blame themselves to some extent.

Until the "quiet revolution" of Premier Jean Lesage, in the early 1960s, their education, dominated by the Roman Catholic church, left them as a community poorly equipped for roles in commerce. They were, and to some extent still are, an agrarian, conservative people foreign to and removed from some vital mainstreams of North American society.

There has been a great deal of sound and fury over Bill 1, much of it unjustified. In simple terms it will merely give the French language the sort of position in Quebec that English enjoys almost everywhere else in Canada.

What worries many people is not simply the proposed legislation but the often fanatical, some say racist, tones of PQ ministers. Mr. Rodrigue Biron, leader of the conservative Union Nationale, told me the PQ seems to want a war over language. He paints an Orwellian picture of the future with "police everywhere" enforcing the language law.

PQ ministers whom I met all insisted that there would be no fundamental changes in the Bill before it became law. It seems likely that the Bill may lose a huge number of votes, but not enough to upset most PQ supporters.

At federal level, Mr. Trudeau, while making clear his disapproval, is reserving judgement until he sees the final product. He said last month that on the whole Bill 1 is good legislation with "noble and desirable aims," such as having the French-speaking people play a fuller part in the life of their province.

He felt there was bound to be an exodus of multinational companies and they cannot operate in English in Quebec.

Mr. Jean Chrétien, his Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, was less cautious. Minutes after leaving the Prime Minister, I listened to Mr. Chrétien describe Bill 1 as unnecessary, an attempt to rewrite history and "pretty frightening in my judgment." Mr. Chrétien, widely tipped as the man most likely to take over the leadership of the demoralized Quebec Liberal Party, added: "In the name of collectivity you can murder a lot of liberties."

Ministers in Quebec City seem unconcerned about the consequences of Quebec secession for the rest of Canada. Constantly they point to the association they plan for the independent Quebec and its neighbours. This will solve all problems, they insist.

They acknowledge that the Maritime Provinces are worried by PQ aims, but are unmoved. The premiers of the four western provinces at a meeting last month ruled out any suggestion of association with an independent Quebec. Ontario's premier has called the idea "foolhardy."

If Quebec goes there will be extreme bitterness in the rest of Canada and negotiating a common market would be difficult. With a third of the nation's population and economy gone and the country split into two wings the shock to rump Canada would be enormous.

The tendency for "vertical" relationships with the United States and the "horizontal" link is shattered is a real danger.

Two questions remain. First, is the PQ simply bluffing about separation to try to achieve a better deal within confederation? Second, will Quebecers vote to split Canada?

My impression is that the PQ is determined to make so much noise over Quebec's affairs that a solution within confederation is barely possible. Also, any such agreement must lead to a weakening of central government in a country that is already much decentralized.

We know neither the date for the referendum nor, more importantly, the question(s). Opinion polls suggest that perhaps as little as 12 per cent of Quebecers favour total separation. It is inconceivable that the PQ cannot concoct a question to improve that figure. Furthermore, a "no" vote will not end the matter. The PQ clearly hopes to go on asking until it gets the right answer. It has been said its slogan might be: "If it ain't you don't secede, try, try again."

Many Canadians are convinced that the break-up of Canada is impossible but confess that this opinion is based on faith, not facts.

A Canada can be created in which all Canadians feel at home. It will be difficult, just now most Quebecers feel at home only in Quebec.

Few people today enjoy such a good name as the Canadians. Hard-working and law-abiding at home, generous with their affluence abroad and conscientious as peacekeepers wherever they set a standard of civilized behaviour that few can match.

And yet, Canadians complain, although theirs is the world's second biggest country (China would fit inside its frontiers), its achievements and way of life go almost unreported. As a nation they might at times almost not exist, so slight is their impact on the world's headlines and television screens.

One has to admit they have a case. A recent Sunday edition of *The New York Times*, chosen at random, contained not a single item with a Canadian dateline, despite massive coverage of the rest of the world. Even minor South American republics merit more coverage than Canada.

Canadians are not news, just as Americans never cease to be. Canada has to be threatened with catastrophe—as today it is with balkanization—for it to attract any interest. Canada is a "good news" country, a veteran British commentator once said. And who is interested in good news?

For the Canadian dream is arguably a more successful version of the American one, but a dealer one for all. While enjoying a living standard comparable with that of the United States, Canadians have managed to escape the backlash of violence and corruption, neurosis and insecurity which is so newsworthy and so much a part of American life.

To most people therefore, Canada is America without continued on page VIII

ing the peace around the world. Some 1,600 Canadian soldiers are involved in role.



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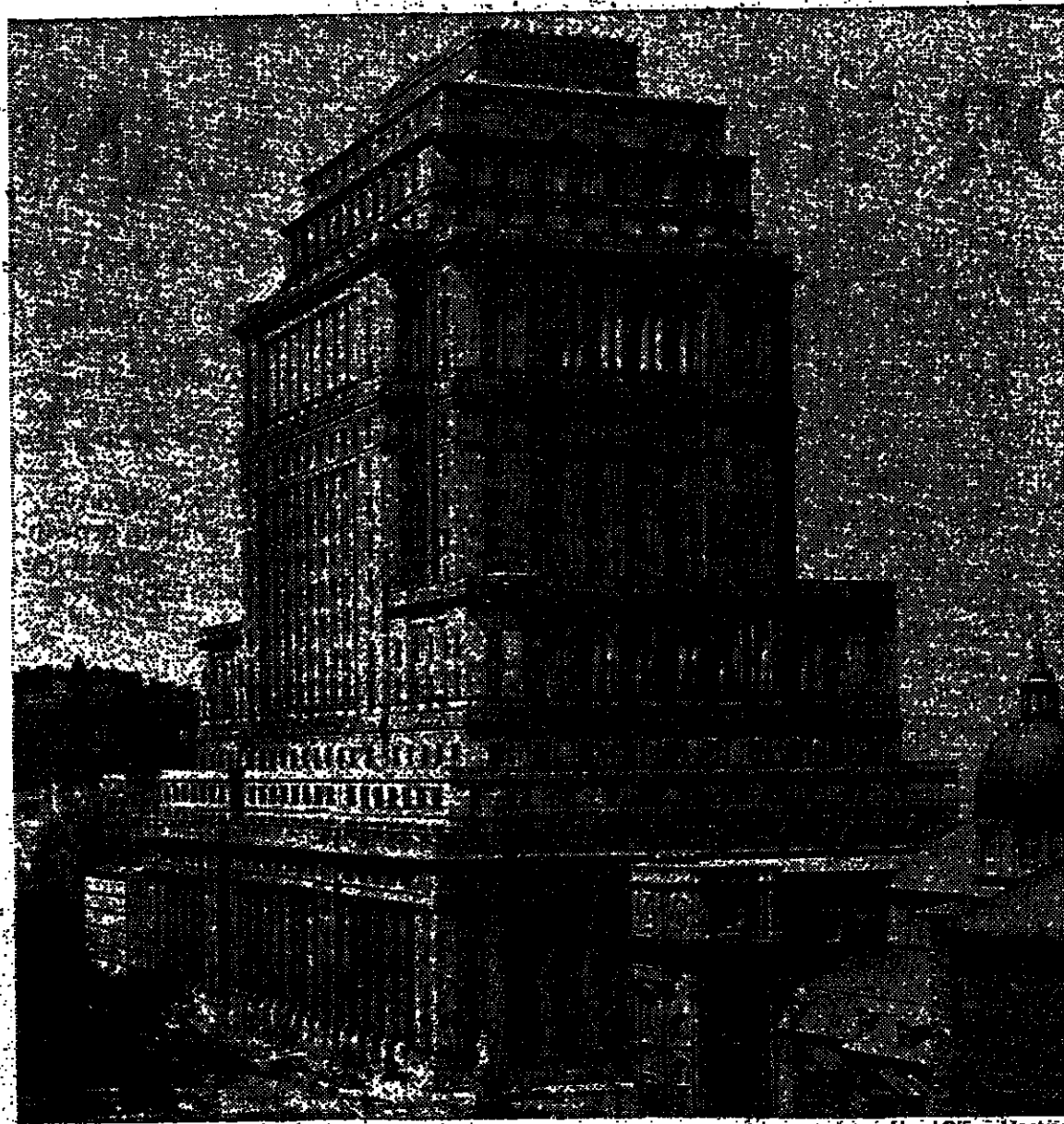
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Report on Britain on October 22nd.**

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John Best looks at the Canadian everyone knows...

Mr Trudeau sets the style



In Canadian newspapers, the most widely published photograph from the recent Downing Street summit showed a bored looking Mr. Trudeau doing an impatient project in a Buckingham Palace drawing room. Other guests at a royal banquet, including the Prince of Wales and Mr. Callaghan, were at that moment repairing to another room to dine with the Queen. Their backs were turned to Mr. Trudeau and his to them.

The picture says a lot about the Prime Minister's role on the international stage—and on the public stage generally, for that matter. He has a penchant for doing his own thing, the usual thing.

This brings him acclaim, or notoriety, depending on your point of view. Because of his antics, the British press once labelled him "Trudey".

Whether as a result of his treachery or in spite of it, Mr. Trudeau has established himself as an international statesman of some consequence, if not necessarily of towering stature.

For durability he cannot be matched by anyone among the principal Western powers. He has been in the business nine years, which counts for something in an age when democratic political leaders do not tend to last long. In the same period, for instance, he has dealt with three British prime ministers and four American presidents.

He has dominated Canadian foreign policy to an extent that not even Lester Pearson did when he was Prime Minister from 1963 to 1968, even though the latter had already made a name for himself as a Nobel Prize winner when he

was External Affairs Minister.

Mr. Trudeau has kept all the main strands of policy-making in his own hands and the hands of trusted personal advisers.

Probably the most consistent theme in the Trudeau foreign policy has been support for Third World goals and aspirations. From this has flowed an increasingly stout allegiance to the Commonwealth as an institution equipped to bridge the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries.

He has spoken in eloquent terms of the uniqueness and the potential of the Commonwealth, and seems to fancy himself—perhaps with justification—as a white leader with whom black leaders can readily identify themselves.

At the Commonwealth summit in London Mr. Trudeau will be deeply involved in the effort to rescue next year's Commonwealth Games scheduled for Edmonton. The organizers are faced with the threat of a black African boycott over New Zealand's sporting ties with South Africa.

Mr. Trudeau will also no doubt take a leading part in discussion about the problems of modern government—a question that has long engaged his interest—and may do some quiet missionary work on behalf of a new world economic order based on closer co-operation between the West and the Third World.

By that time, the ministerial wind-up to the 27-nation, North-South conference will have taken place in Paris. Canada is co-chairman of the conference with Venezuela.

Mr. Trudeau made clear who was going to be boss in

the foreign realm within a year of taking office in 1968. Much to the chagrin of the external affairs and defence departments, he ordered a drastic cut in Canada's contribution to Nato—5,000 men from 10,000. He argued that the reduction was justified because of Europe's increased ability to defend itself, but it is better viewed as a function of a basic distrust of things military, and particularly of Nato, which the former academic brought to the Prime Minister's job.

He has recently been more favourably disposed towards the Western alliance and towards the defence establishment, probably out of a recognition that Canada simply is not in a position to antagonize powerful nations like the United States and Germany by refusing to carry a fair share of the collective defence load.

One of Mr. Trudeau's best-known foreign initiatives has been the so-called "third option" aimed at lessening the tremendous impact of the United States on Canada by diversifying Canada's external relations.

Connected with it is the contractual link with the European Economic Community which Canada forged last year. It still is not clear, however, just what the third option and the contractual link have accomplished in practical terms.

Easily his most important foreign-policy action in global terms was Canadian recognition of communist China in 1970. A number of other countries followed Canada's example with the result that a diplomatic logjam against Peking was suddenly broken.

The figures speak for themselves:

Commodity production up 150%
Mineral production up 125%
Private and Public investment up 125%

* based on 5-year period, 1972-1976

There's a name for this kind of dynamic growth:

Saskatchewan

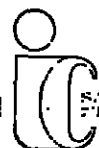
The last five years have seen unprecedented growth and diversification in the Saskatchewan economy. Since 1972, the net value of commodity production in Saskatchewan has increased 150%. The value of mineral production in Saskatchewan has increased 125%. And private and public investment, or total investment in Saskatchewan, rose 125% in the same five year period.

And that's just the beginning. Saskatchewan is rich in natural resources, including agriculture, oil, uranium forestry and potash. Our industrial base is broadening as light and heavy industry continue to grow. And our economic climate is healthy and stable.

There's a name for this kind of opportunity, and the name is Saskatchewan.

We're looking ahead, and planning for a future of continued prosperity and growth.

Investing in our future is a good investment in your future.



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and at those they know in Cyprus and Germany

Universal soldier rearms



he United Nations peacekeeping force in a Cyprus olive grove.

ldier is bet- lete and buildings and find the world's deteriorated for want of funds to maintain them. Worries about whether they had hitched their futures to a dying profession began to assail members of Canada's volunteer armed forces. The small fidelity of Canada's long-established support for collective security suddenly came into question.

Gradually, however, Mr. Trudeau's negative attitude towards Nato and towards defence matters generally underwent a change. It is not easy to put one's finger on the reason for the transformation, although most observers trace it to broadly political considerations having nothing inherently to do with military priorities.

Indeed, it does seem revealed in some way to the Government's move starting some two years ago to bring Canada into closer economic and political association with Europe, partly as an offset to the overwhelming dominance of the United States on Canada.

West Germany, for one country, made it clear that its quest for a contractual association with the European Community would be likelier to achieve results if Canada started to show more positive attitude towards Nato.

The so-called contractual link was established last year, which also saw the beginning of a reequipment programme unprecedented in the peace-time history of the Canadian forces, a programme expected to cost \$5,000m or more in the next eight years.

A multi-million dollar purchase of new, long-range patrol aircraft was the first item approved. Orders followed for German Leopard tanks and Swiss armoured cars. After that will come a new fighter aircraft, for four expected to cost \$2,000m to \$3,000m.

Then, provided the Cabinet approves a plan being prepared in the Defence Department, there will be a development projects.

programme to give Canada practically a new navy.

It will involve replacement of the present, aging destroyer fleet with a new generation of highly automated destroyers requiring only 175 sailors to man each one, a quarter fewer than for present vessels of comparable size.

The first phase of the project would begin in the early 1980s and provide four to six warships costing perhaps \$150m to \$200m each. The next phase, for many more vessels, would come in the second part of the decade.

Miscellaneous items in the programme include anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank missiles. Together they will cost \$55m.

The key to the programme is a budgetary formula worked out last year where the Defence Department is to get a 12 per cent real increase each year for five years for capital spending, starting this fiscal year. The rest of the defence budget will be increased sufficiently to offset inflation.

The capital programme will rise to \$800m in fiscal year 1981-82 in constant 1976 dollars, compared with \$470m in 1976-77. The total defence budget, which this year rose to \$3,790m from \$3,380m, is likely to approach \$6,000m after five years.

One remarkable thing about all this is that it is taking place while some other members of the western alliance are at best marking time in respect of resources committed to defence. The irony, of course, will not be lost on people in Canada and abroad who remember when the roles were reversed.

Another remarkable aspect of the programme is that it is occurring at a time of severe over-all Government spending restraint, when the growth of federal expenditures is being held to less than the growth of national production as part of Canada's fight against inflation.

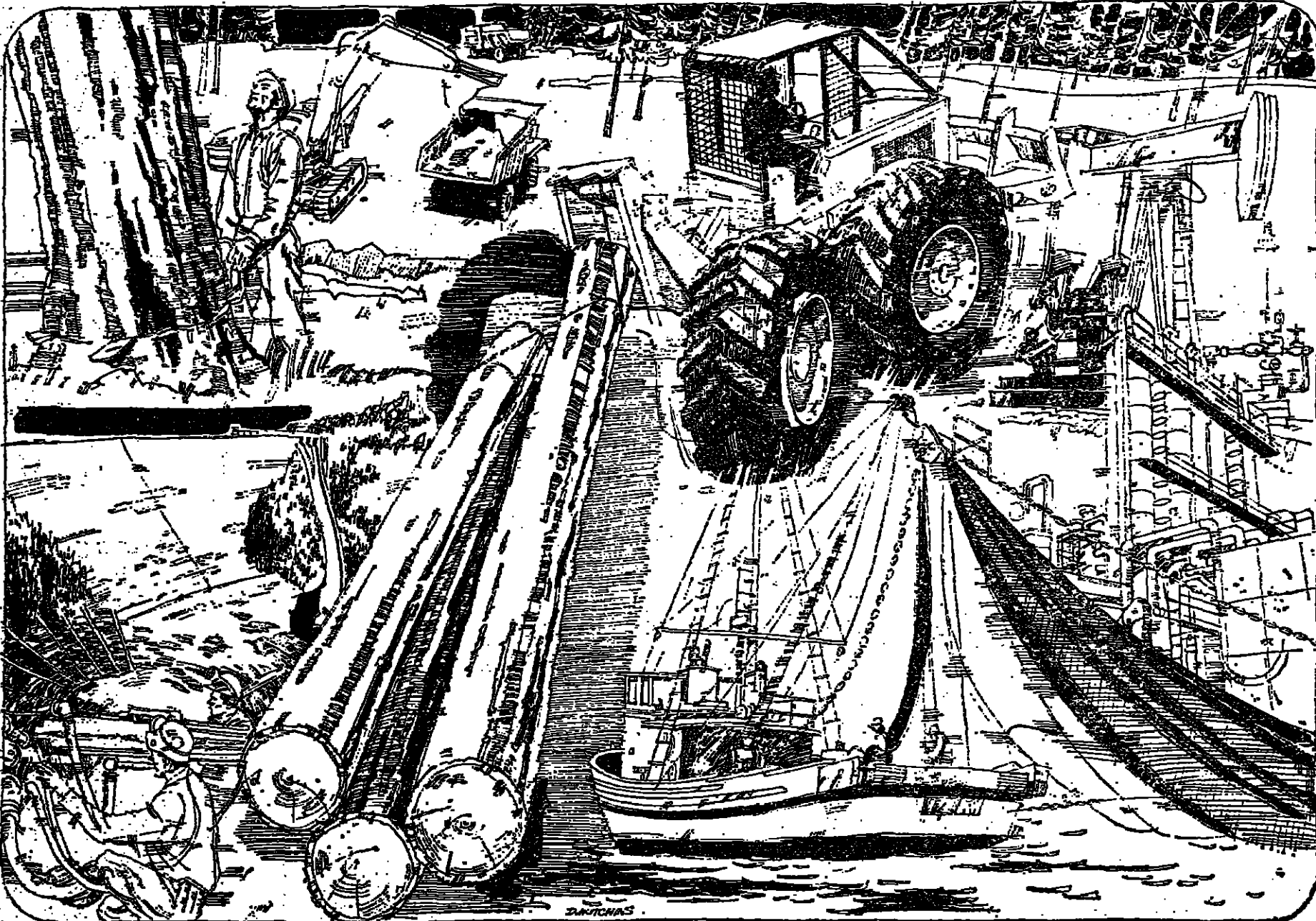
In view of the determined hold being maintained on government spending, it is perhaps surprising that the defence effort has enjoyed practically a free ride in terms of public opinion. Few voices have been raised against it, and even they have been heard only weakly.

This may be about to change, however. A new organization called Project Ploughshares has been formed under the sponsorship of the Canadian Council of Churches. Its purpose is to "focus public concern about Canada's military policies."

It promises to explore some of the assumptions underlying defence policy, including the assumption that military spending creates employment and fosters economic vitality.

Project Ploughshares will also be justifying the theme that money spent on armaments is money that might be spent for Third World development projects.

Shouldn't you be looking seriously at a Canadian province where nine billion dollars will be spent developing resource and processing industries?



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industries and manufacturing technologies required for their development and exploitation.

Our resource base and geographic location on Canada's west coast have made us a strong trading province. We have easy access to the burgeoning markets of the Pacific Rim, the Western United States, Alaska, Japan, Australia and the developing nations of South East Asia. We are also working to strengthen our business ties with our traditional partners in Europe.

We are a growth province. Our gross provincial product and manufacturing activity have tripled over the last ten years. Our

population and labour force are increasing at a rate almost twice the Canadian average. We have resources, creativity, markets and economic momentum. We think you'd find it exciting and profitable to be a part of our future.

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More than a million Britons have emigrated to Canada since the war and nearly 400,000 will go this year as tourists. On this and the facing pages, correspondents describe varied regions of the vast land.

Ontario: a magnet to the less fortunate

by John McHugh

For longer than most of its more than eight million residents can remember, Ontario has been known as the province of opportunity—and for good reason.

Straddling the important Great Lakes transport system, Ontario has long been Canada's industrial and economic heartland—its most populous and prosperous region. Ontario has the bulk of Canada's manufacturing industry, some of its most productive farmland, the bulk of its skilled labour force, and it is adjacent to, easily accessible to the biggest North American markets.

Ontario has been like a magnet to the financially less fortunate—whether from inside Canada or abroad—with its factories,

office towers, forests and mines offering the good life, and all it entails. Moreover, Ontario has always cherished its role as the linchpin of confederation, willing to pay its share to keep Canada united.

Today, however, the Ontario dream is being affected by the cold dual realities of economic slow-down and Quebec independence. Like much of the industrialized western world, Canada—and Ontario as its most productive part—is experiencing high unemployment, slow growth, and persistent, if somewhat reduced, inflation.

While Ontario is much better off than nearly all the other nine provinces—defining its title as the province of opportunity—things are not hopeful economically. Unemployment is running at about 7 per cent, industry is not producing up to capacity, and people are concerned that their pay

packets are not stretching as far as they did, even a decade ago.

Higher energy, housing and transport costs are eating into the take-home pay of Ontario's blue-collar and white-collar workers alike. Whether it is a car worker in Windsor, a doctor in Eglar Lake, a teacher in Toronto or a civil servant in Ottawa, Ontarians are generally concerned about the health of their province's once-vibrant, and seemingly invulnerable, economy.

It would be erroneous to characterize the prevailing mood as gloom—the crowds in the glittering boulevards and the crowded suburban shopping-centre parking spaces belie that—but it is certainly one of caution and concern for the future.

Ontario's taxpayers, like all taxpayers across Canada, are looking to their government to spend wisely, cutting back on the fat and excess of the heady, free-

spending years earlier this year than they have in the past to ensure that that happens.

The twin issues of the economy and national unity are the focus of a current provincial election campaign, which ends on June 3, Mr. Davis hopes his hand in the provincial election will be a strong one.

Also of concern are such quality-of-life issues as the environment, public transport, health, housing and energy conservation. A reduction in the rate of spending on some of these issues—to help to keep the lid on overall government spending—has angered many voters.

Most of all, Ontarians seem to be seeking stability—a return to better times financially, in which factories are producing at full capacity, people are back at work and Ontario's exports, on which it so heavily relies, are back in demand on world markets.

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Prairies: clouds of uncertainty

by Fred Harrison

Like the dark clouds of dust which were rolling across the drought-stricken Canadian prairies this spring, clouds of uncertainty are forming on the economic horizons of the grain-growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The twin threats of a prolonged dry spell and low world wheat prices worry the farmers of both provinces, after a remarkable spring of prosperous years.

Saskatchewan, in particular, stands to suffer. Just as its gross domestic product soared by 37 per cent in 1973 when wheat prices more than doubled, a dramatic change in the opposite direction is feared if present conditions persist.

The province led the nation in economic growth in 1976. Some analysts are predicting that its performance this year will fall behind those of the other provinces.

Manitoba, with its more diversified economy, has experienced much less dramatic growth in recent years and should likewise easily absorb the effects of a poor agricultural year.

Even in Saskatchewan, where major development of primary resources has occurred in recent years, there are hopes that 1977 will mark only a pause in, rather than a halt to, growth.

Saskatchewan in recent years has ridden on a wave of high demands for its resources, including oil, uranium and potash.

New office and hotel towers in the provincial capital, Regina, and housing developments in almost every city and town are the most visible signs of the changes brought by wealth.

Just a few years ago, Saskatchewan's population was declining as young workers moved elsewhere to find jobs. That trend has recently been reversed and one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country is now attracting newcomers from other provinces.

The change has brought problems. The modest influx of immigrants and large-scale migration of farmers Saskatchewan.

to the urban areas has put substantial pressure on the real estate industry.

Since 1971, in a province where the population is less than a million, the urban population has grown by 80,000. In addition, many investment-conscious farmers have been buying city houses.

As a result, residential property prices have soared and municipal and provincial authorities have been forced to pour vast sums of money into new land-use planning programs.

The increasingly urban lifestyle has also produced unaccustomed social problems, especially in the larger cities to which young, unemployed Indians have gravitated from their rural and largely poverty-stricken homes on reserves.

Nevertheless, one of the highest government-set minimum wage levels in the nation and well-developed health and social services, established by the socialist New Democratic Party Government, continues to attract newcomers.

The same party has brought in similar programs in neighbouring provinces. It is considered a measure of the province's economic circumstances that the most recent provincial budget, in a probable election year, contained no major new spending plans.

Manitoba's fortunes in recent years have largely paralleled those of the rest of the nation, with real gross domestic product expected to increase this year by about 4 per cent.

World demand for copper, zinc and nickel remains weak and it is expected that the province's important mining concerns will continue to operate below capacity.

Winnipeg, the capital, where about half the province's 1,030,000 residents live, is not booming like its counterparts in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but it remains fairly prosperous with an active building industry.

Average weekly wages and salaries in 1976 were \$221.88, less than the average in Saskatchewan, but still attractive enough to draw more than twice as many non-Canadian immigrants as were drawn to

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While the deals with the economy, the province of Alberta has a rich history of economic growth and development. The province's economy is based on a mix of agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The province's population is growing, and the province is attracting newcomers from other parts of Canada and from abroad.

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Quebec: dramatic changes

by Richard Cleroux

Quebec has been in the grip of a big social revolution since the election of the Parti Quebecois Government last November. So far, the PQ has been busy but cautiously implementing some of the far-reaching social, economic and cultural reforms it promised.

It has held the spiralling government spending of recent years to a 12.5 per cent increase this year on a budget of \$11,500m.

A \$680m job creation programme has begun to try to cope with the unusually high unemployment rate which has hovered just under 10 per cent this year.

Government borrowing is down to \$900m from \$1,300m last year. The budgetary deficit is \$640m compared to \$1,000m last year.

The minimum wage has been increased to \$3 an hour, the highest in North America. Spreading fear among businessmen and industrialists who already worry about the PQ Government's election promise to nationalize certain key sectors of the economy.

Despite the administration initiatives, the Quebec economy is still only scraping along. It reflects the generally sluggish North American situation. On top of that, there is the uncertainty that the election of an independence-seeking Government has brought.

The most dramatic changes, however, are in the area of culture, with the introduction last April of the French Language Charter which was designed to make French the everyday working language of Quebec, replacing English which has been the language of business and commerce since 1793.

Today French is more widely spoken than ever in Quebec, and French culture is stronger. Yet, paradoxically, both language and culture are more threatened because Quebec has emerged from its rural, isolated past into a late-blooming age of industrialization, internal commerce and global communications.

More than five million of Canada's 6,500,000 French-speaking people live in Quebec where they make up 80 per cent of the population, although they control approximately only 20 per cent of the province's economy.

The 20 per cent English-speaking minority which assimilates nine out of every 10 migrants to Quebec is strengthened by its proximity to English Canada and the United States.

The controversial language charter, which is more than merely a law aimed at promoting a greater use of French, is a major social document intended to help the Quebecois to recapture the province from English-Canadian control and dominance.

It will have a big effect on immigration because one of the charter's articles stipulates that all future immigrants to Quebec must send their children to French-language schools.

Until recently new arrivals had a choice between French and English-language schools. Almost all chose English.

Quebec has come a long way from the days when it was a passive, priest-ridden, agricultural community. Today it is a dynamic, non-sectarian and highly industrialized society with only 5 per cent of its population in agriculture (compared to 25 per cent as late as 1941).

Quebec is no longer able to feed itself. It has become

a net importer of food. Nowadays 80 per cent of Quebec's inhabitants live in cities and towns, most of them along the St. Lawrence river.

Quebec is huge—at 594,869 sq miles it is approximately six times larger than the United Kingdom, but much of the province is part of the inhospitable north, the Laurentian Shield, the land of Muskies where trees grow only a few feet high and the ground is frozen year-round 6 ft down. Here only the Indians and Inuit, who live by hunting and fishing, and an occasional mining company dare venture.

Montrealers will try to tell you their winter is only 13 weeks long. But by British standards, 25 weeks is more correct. One statistic that speaks for itself is that there are on the average only 140 frost-free days each year in the Montreal area.

British immigrants who come to Quebec say that of all the adjustments they have to make, adjustment to the length and severity of the Quebec winter is the most taxing; political and cultural adjustments pale in comparison. Perhaps that is why Montreal has become

the largest underground city in the world, with more than 2,500 shops operating underground, most of them linked to one of the most modern subway transit systems anywhere.

Quebec is second only to Ontario in manufacturing. It produces 25 per cent of Canada's output and contains 28 per cent of Canada's population. With the rest of the country it enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world.

But the election of a secessionist-minded government in Quebec forces a re-evaluation of those national figures.

The public opinion polls show that only 18 per cent of Quebecers favour outright separation from Canada, but when sovereignty is coupled to an economic association with the rest of Canada as the PQ offers, the figure rises to 34 per cent.

All this is important for prospective immigrants because it means that in a couple of years they might find they have immigrated to a totally new country—Quebec, not Canada—which has broken its links with the British Commonwealth, and where French is the official

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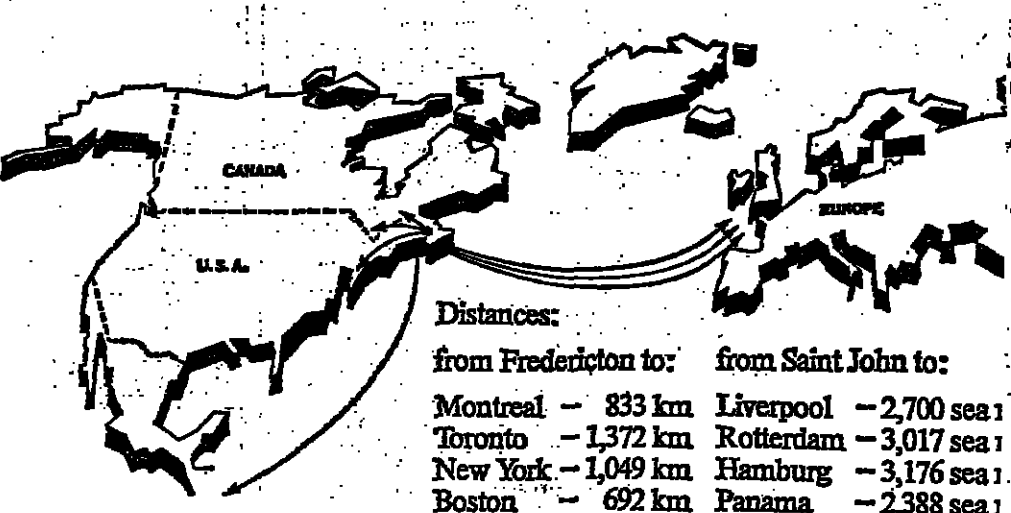
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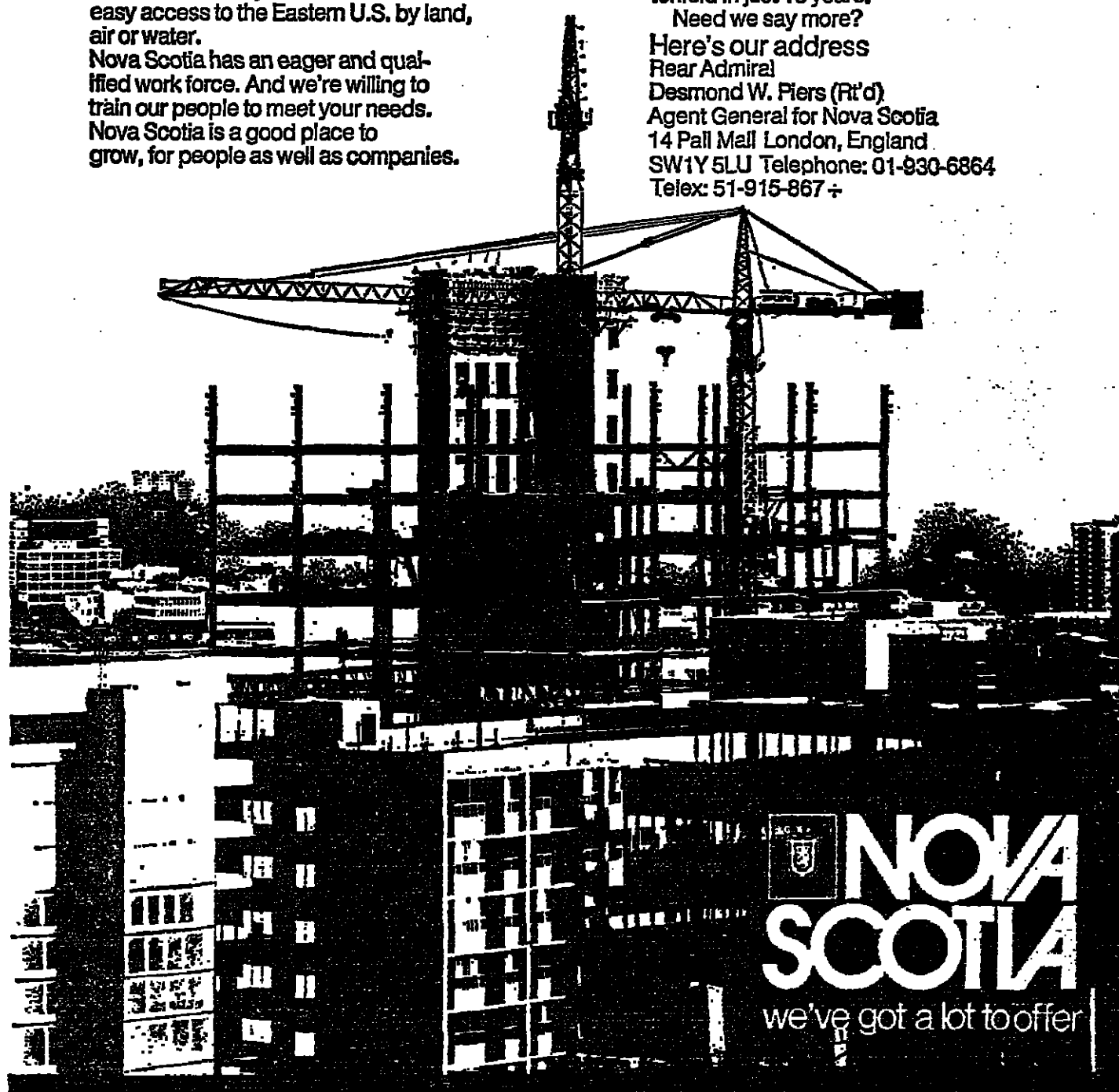
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Also worth investigating are opportunities for industrial cooperation in fields where Canada has internationally recognized expertise—such as forestry, mining and metallurgy, civil engineering and construction, telecommunications and electronics, nuclear energy and short take off and landing aircraft and related technology, to mention but a few.

You are invited to contact Canada's trade offices in Britain or the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in Canada for detailed information of the advantages of locating in Canada.

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Ashley House
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Glasgow G2 2HS, Scotland
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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE
MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU COMMERCE
Ottawa K1A 0H5, Canada**

What's the connection?

The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

But as Canada the 1980s, the will have to provide benefit worth other institution Minister recent ill-phrased but a motion of the there were todents, \$300 to t who would soo job market and have to seek en other countries. He apologized to shirk the re of his Govern had not made a excuses. He realities: Cana ing far more. pe can hope to emp ar a level whi

them which would affect their profitability. They are already required under their incorporating legislation to hold a certain portion of their funds in liquid form, where their earnings are relatively low. The crises popularize

Unemployment rife in an affluent society

Peter Hopkirk

The outside world, life in the city presents a distinctly different picture—fresh air, fine, wide open spaces, and scenery, affluence, taxation, the protection of welfare state, and a sense of security by Canada's natural resources.

Even without the threat to the life of the confederation, there have been a fair number of difficulties.

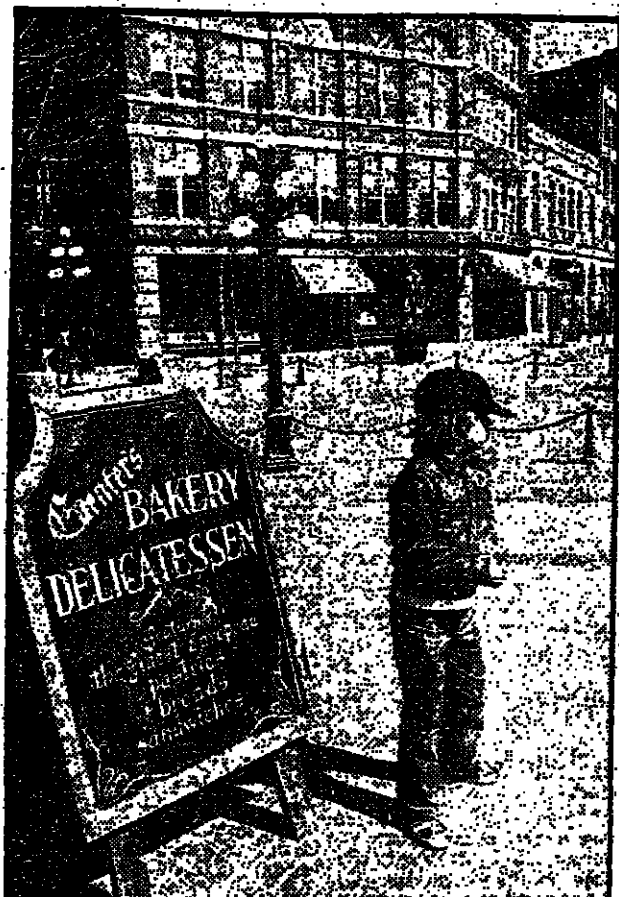
Of a population of 23 million, at least 914,000 are unemployed. The unemployment rate is almost 4 per cent. The unemployment rate is almost 4 per cent. The unemployment rate is almost 4 per cent.

Today's young Canadians are not a nation of worriers, as is shown by another poll, this time worldwide. Although more concerned about inflation than any other issue, 53 per cent of Canadians polled said they almost never worried about personal budgeting, against 39 per cent who said this in the United States and 41 in Western Europe.

Life for most Canadians is fairly rosy—as statistics show. Few people are more thoroughly counted, classified, computerized and analyzed than Canadians.

Periodically their lives are laid bare in the publications of Statistics Canada which together provide a detailed picture of the Canadian lifestyle.

A glance at the statistics gives a first lesson about the Canadians; economically speaking, at least, there are no such people there as the Algonquians, Newfoundlanders, Manitobans, Saskatchewanians, Ontarians and so on. Earnings, housing conditions, ratio of home ownership to renting, unemployment and other social and economic data can vary considerably between the 10 provinces.



Finding a job is not his problem yet, but unemployment among the young will still be high by the time he leaves school.

For instance, the average income for Canadians, regardless of sex, in 1975 (the latest figures available) was \$8,137. In Ontario (\$8,634), Alberta (\$8,634) and British Columbia (\$8,782) it exceeded this, while in Prince Edward Island it was below (\$5,499).

The tables also show the general high level of affluence. In 1975, 32 per cent of Canadians earned \$10,000 or more—14 per cent exceeding \$15,000.

The national average for all men was \$10,770 and women \$4,710, which perhaps explains why equal opportunities are as live an issue in Canada as they are in Britain. However, the tables do not indicate whether a woman's job must be full-time before her earnings are included in the national average.

Turning briefly to the bottom of the economic ladder, statistics show that 5.6 per cent of Canadians had an income of less than \$500. In 1975, with Prince Edward Island once more at the bottom (6.9 per cent).

These figures were obtained in April 1976 when individuals in approximately 35,000 households across Canada were asked to supply information on their incomes and other domestic data. Statistics Canada points out that the income

figures as published were derived from only "partially edited" survey data and may be revised somewhat when the full report Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1976 is published.

As one might expect in an affluent society, Canada is a nation of home-owners. Of nearly seven million households, it is estimated that 4,324,000 are owner-occupied and 2,594,000 rented.

There is a marked difference in pattern, however, between the two most urbanized provinces, Ontario and Quebec. In Quebec, an estimated 938,000 homes are owner-occupied and 894,000 rented, while in Ontario a far higher percentage of individuals own rather than rent—1,211,000 to 901,000. This is perhaps partly explained by cultural differences, in that the French have by tradition always preferred to rent their homes.

The tables also show that 476,000 Canadian families own a holiday home, 975,000 a boat of some kind, while in 825,000 households two or more people own (snow) skis.

Of Canada's 6,918,000 households, some 6,787,000 have one flush lavatory, 1,415,000 have two, 251,000 have three or more. Some 114,000 have no lavatory at all, and some 17,000, presumably in rural areas, only chemical ones.

More Canadian homes have a colour television set than have a black and white one—3,940,000 against 3,745,000—while, for what it is worth, more have two or more colour sets (233,000) than without a set of either kind (234,000).

Again, there are more Canadian homes with three or more telephones (296,000) than without a telephone (241,000).

More than 3,800,000 households possess one car, 1,388,000 have two, while 300,000 own three or more. A surprisingly high 1,427,000 households are without a car, though the elderly rather than poverty would probably account for much of this figure.

For the secrets of the very rich, one should turn from Statistics Canada to Peter Newman's best-seller *The Canadian Establishment*. In this he delves into the lives of Canada's 1,000 richest men who form what he calls its "invisible government". He examines the careers of many larger-than-life billionaires like Sam Haskins, the Calgary builder whose private BAC-111 aircraft even has its own washing-up machine, and Nelson Davis, who has five ex-directory telephones in one of his four houses, a personal income of about \$12m a year and who declares: "Every time I spend a dollar I spend a quarter of it on myself."

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Extracts from a speech by the RAF Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, on May 7th, 1977.

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"Its very advanced low-level navigation system not only will give us a real night/all-weather capability for the first time in our history, but also we have the extremes of precision and reliability called for in the demanding strike/attack role..."

"It will have the most advanced Electronic Counter-Measures pods, both active and passive, to deal with enemy defences. In terms of weapon delivery, we are talking about maximum errors the size of a tennis court..."

"I would call the air defence Tornado a bomber destroyer. It is not a dog-fighting aircraft as we have known them in the past... Tornado at 30,000 ft (9150m) can detect and destroy an enemy aircraft at 250 ft (76m) some 25 miles (40km) away..."

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PIA 26 B

Women make great progress quietly

Nay Pearson

A common principle of life is that if you do it on your own, you will—and women in particular seem to live by that rule as much as any.

There has been considerable progress towards equality of pay and opportunity, backed by government action and growing willingness among employers to let women have a go. In 1974, a dozen women were hired by the city of Vancouver to work on the new water project in Vancouver—the first women labourers hired by the city.

The same year, a mining company in Lead, Rapids, Manitoba, took on women in jobs previously reserved for men. Canadian National Railway employs women in its yards. In an Ontario college, a woman was among the first dozen trainees accepted on a course for blacksmiths.

Through 1976 (International Women's Year, much vaunted in Canada) the papers were bespattered with similar stories. Women interviewed in these jobs seemed suitably content to do rough work for more money. Grace Prince, aged 18, said after eight months down a mine in Grande Cache, Alberta: "Look, working underground is a filthy job and it's the money that gets you there and it's the money that keeps you there."

herself occasionally leaving the hands of a bailiff while she flies to London to pursue an interest in psychology.

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essential qualities for surviving a pioneer life in that bitter climate. For the same reason, Canadian men have had to rely on the competence of their women in home and farm: possibly this laid the foundations of a comparative readiness to trust women with power in other spheres.

Not that the change came without a struggle, which continues in certain quarters. Resistance seems to have been particularly strong in politics, going back to such diehards as Sir R. P. Topley, Premier of Manitoba from 1900 to 1915, who said: "I don't want a hyena in petticoats talking politics to me. I want a sweet gentle creature to bring me my slippers."

A campaigner of the day, Nellie McClung, characteristically gave blow for blow. "Politics unsettles men and unsettled men means unsettled bills, broken homes and divorce," she declared. "Men's place is on the farm."

Canadian history seems to have more than the average share of spirited females. As early as 1692, Marie Madeleine de Vercheres, a 14-year-old girl, enlisted two terrified soldiers to help her put up an heroic and successful defence of her absent father's fort against a horde of Iroquois. An eminent doctor and surgeon of the mid-nineteenth century, Dr James Barry, died in 1865 and was found to be a woman—disguised, it would seem, because there was no other way for a woman to become a doctor.

climate which gave grounds for that remark. Young Canadian women are insisting fiercely on identities and careers of their own—aside from the fact that they may also have husbands and children. Margaret Trudeau is in step with her generation when she insists on her right to pursue her interests. Likewise the wife of Joe Clark, leader of the Opposition, who is studying to be a lawyer, insists that her name is Maureen McTeer (Ms. of course, which prefix has significantly come into general use in Canada).

Leaving aside these lofty considerations, there is an interesting basic question that people will ask: what do Canadian women look like? It is interesting because other nations genuinely do not know. There is no prototype image, no recognizable style Canadian: one can hardly count the pathetic maple leaf symbol worn around London to avoid being thought American.

Canadian women are, generally speaking, quieter in style than Americans, the young favouring a casual, international look (denim is popular), while older women with a sense of style tend to dress in an English way. But there is a subtle influence at work which may be felt increasingly, as women get more active and travel across their own country, with growing contact between the women of English and French Canada. This is the influence of the distinctive and very French style worn by the women of Montreal.



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In fact, the Government of Canada is offering financial incentives to entrepreneurs willing to set up new manufacturing or processing plants or to expand or modernize existing plants in certain regions in Canada.

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MARCEL LESSARD, Minister

Two-way traffic across the 49th Parallel

by Peter Hopkirk

One of the largest migrations of human beings to take place anywhere—some 68 million people in all—occurs every year across North America's 49th Parallel.

It is a two-way flow. Nearly 35 million are Canadian holidaymakers heading south into the United States, and the other 32 million Americans crossing into Canada. They travel by car, bus, aircraft, train and by sea, and together add up to the biggest tourist market in the world.

Two thirds of all Americans going to Canada head for Ontario. Most of these are attracted by the lake-shore resorts which offer facilities for boating, fishing, water-skiing and swimming. Others go to see relatives.

Another 10 per cent choose Quebec, with its Catholic churches, French language and cuisine. To them the province—and especially Quebec City—is the nearest thing to being in Europe on that side of the Atlantic.

A further 10 per cent head for British Columbia with its mountains and coastline, where they can hike, camp, fish and indulge generally in the outdoor life. Yet another 10 per cent or so make for the Atlantic provinces, with their rugged scenic coastline and long history.

Then there are the European visitors. These are led by the British, 370,000 of whom visited Canada last year. The majority of Britons head for Ontario where many of them have friends or relatives. A far

smaller number—about an eighth of the total—choose British Columbia, while some 10 per cent go to Quebec. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of all British tourists who go farther afield than Europe choose Canada.

The next largest invasion comes from Germany. Last year some 170,000 Germans visited Canada, many, according to the Office of Tourism in Ottawa, attracted by the cowboy-and-Indian image of western Canada. "Apparently they have a writer like Zane Grey, who is very popular," one official explained.

After them come the Japanese, who are nearing the 100,000 mark, followed by the French, Dutch, Italians, Australians, Mexicans and Swiss.

Fourth largest source of foreign revenue

The bulk of Canada's tourism income, however, comes from internal tourism—Canadians travelling in their own country, which accounted in 1976 for some \$7,300m out of total earnings of \$9,200m, or about 5 per cent of Canada's GNP. None the less, it is Canada's fourth largest source of foreign revenue. By the end of this century, some economists reckon, it could have become Canada's leading industry in income, export earnings and employment.

At present tourism gives rise to some 800,000 direct or indirect jobs for Canadians. The private sector alone involves some 80,000 businesses—most of them

small—20,000 hotels, motels, lodges, cabins and camping sites, and about 43,000 restaurants.

But despite Canada's huge revenue from tourism, officials in Ottawa are worried by the steady decline in numbers of American visitors, by far their largest source of foreign tourism revenue. Ever since 1973 the numbers have been falling off, while more and more Canadians have been going to the United States for their holidays.

The decline in the number of United States visitors is in no way made up for by the record number of European and other tourists. As a result, last year Canada had a deficit on its foreign travel account amounting to \$1,200m of which just over half was on its travel account with the United States alone.

Worried officials are casting around for the reasons. Among these, they believe, are tighter family budgets in the United States; a feeling among Americans that Canadians are less friendly towards them than before; the higher cost of living in Canada; and the premium of the Canadian dollar over theirs for much of 1976.

Other reasons, unique to 1976, for Americans staying at home were the bicentennial celebrations, the presidential elections, the bad summer weather in Canada and disruptions of Canadian airline traffic.

Despite all this, as one senior government official put it, "the bottom has not fallen out of the Canadian tourism industry—two billion dollars of revenue is hardly a disaster". It was the rate of growth that had slowed, he added, "and this is the signal that must give us pause for thought".



Beauty in an oil-rich province: Waterton Lake, Alberta.

Sights that are not just larger than life

by Patrick O'Leary

When the poet Rupert Brooke visited Canada in 1913, he wrote home: "I am so impressed by Niagara. I hoped not to be. But I horribly am."

It is a country which has that effect on the tourist. He goes back to find things larger than life, and discovers they are larger than imagination.

The sights seem self-confident in their ability to command respect: the frozen magnificence of Lake Louise, Alberta; the under-

ground shopping world of Montreal; the skyscrapers of Toronto; the great plains of western Canada, culminating in the Rocky Mountains; the sweep of Vancouver Bay, and at the other side of the continent, the narrow entrance to the harbour of St John's, Newfoundland, opening like a devil's doorway on to the bitter North Atlantic.

Milder moments can be enjoyed: the moist Englishness of Vancouver Island; a parkish statue of Lord Beaverbrook in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick; the mercantile bustle of Halifax, Nova Scotia. But on the whole Canada takes

the visitor by storm. It is too large to be lovable, but never less than interesting.

Its size cannot be overemphasized. On my first visit I set foot in all 10 provinces in 16 days. That gave me an excellent knowledge of the country's airports, and of the scenery between the airports and city centres. But my impressions of the country itself were hazy.

Provinces such as Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia can each absorb the whole of two or three weeks' holiday with ease. Nor would it be too long for a tour of the four Atlantic provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward

Island.

If you feel you must swing from coast to coast, at least skip some of the places in between. But do not expect me to suggest what to ignore. Canadians are proud of their home provinces, and do not accept that any of them are dull.

Other pitfalls await the first-time visitor. No service charge is added to hotel or restaurant bills, but in most provinces a percentage which looks like one appears. The small print shows this is a sales tax.

Consequently it is necessary to tip waitresses, hotel porters and others as you go along. Perhaps that is one reason why standards of service astonish British tourists. You rarely meet a sharp-tongued waitress or surly porter in Canada.

Even taxi drivers seem to enjoy their work. Not that anybody is obsequious: they are a proud people, but friendly, and especially warm towards anyone with an English accent (unless you happen to be in a French-speaking part of the country).

Prices of food and wine in good restaurants are hair-raising. But every hotel and shopping centre has a coffee shop, usually open from seven in the morning until 10 at night, ready to serve anything at any time from a glass of milk to a three-course meal costing perhaps £2 or £3.

Canadians are proud of their steaks and fish dishes, but perhaps their most distinctive contributions to cooking are their sweets, such as pecan or butter-scotch pies, and their buckwheat breakfast pancakes.

The public telephone service is excellent, and rarely vandalized, but inflation has left its mark. Calls from one province to another can cost \$1.65 or more.

Since the largest coin a callbox takes is 25 cents, you need to rob a piggy-bank if you intend to make several calls. Most Canadians have the charge billed to their private numbers, or use credit cards.

Businessmen keeping appointments in large cities should allow for what I call "liffing". You may know that the man you wish to see is in an office block only five minutes' walk away. But if your hotel room is on the sixteenth floor and his office on the twenty-third of a tower block, add at least 10 minutes to cover waiting for lifts and travelling in them. In any large building a proportion of the staff appear to have no offices at all, but merely ride the lifts, chatting with old friends on each floor as the doors open.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Canadians regard drinking as sinful. Off-licences are vast and forbidding with rows of quart bottles of liquor guarded by morose men who look like reformed alcoholics. In the province of Quebec this illusion is heightened by the name of the dispensing body over the door, Société des Alcools.

Bars vary wildly in atmosphere. There are those labelled beer parlours, which need no further explanation, while at the other extreme are ornately decorated cocktail lounges where the depth of the carpets vies with the softness of the upholstery, while girls with slit skirts and oval necklines swim through the encircling gloom.

All such places, whether of high or low degree, are closed on Sundays, except in Quebec province. That I had expected, but I was taken aback when, on ordering a bedtime rum and hot milk to be sent to my hotel room in Toronto, I was told I had to have cheese and biscuits with it. I cheered by having the food and accompanying sprig of grapes for breakfast next morning.

A good news nation

continued from page 1

the excitement. Like Switzerland and Scandinavia, its very respectability keeps it out of the headlines. In Canada politicians rarely get shot. In the United States it is almost a daily event. But even Canada's bad news rarely gets reported. How many Britons know, for instance, that Canada has an even worse strike record than Britain and a grimmer unemployment problem?

The other complaint of Canadians is that in most things they find themselves compared with or bracketed with the United States. If Canada were an island like Australia, they argue, or a part of Europe, then the world would recognise its separate identity.

The blurring of this identity is an inevitable consequence of living next to the most powerful and richest nation and one whose energetic people outnumber them by 10 to one. However, this does not prevent Canadians from resenting it, and a visitor is surprised by the amount of anti-Americanism he encounters.

It has been estimated that American corporations own or control 51 per cent of all manufacturing in Canada while according to official figures the United States supplies 70 per cent of Canada's imports and absorbs 66 per cent of its exports.

But American penetration is not confined to the economy. Except perhaps in Quebec province, where French culture has proved more resistant (even if they do watch *Baywatch* and *Gun Zerk* on television and munch *cheeseburgers*), the cultural invasion is all but over too. This is particularly noticeable to one who has been away from Canada for 15 years.

If an American were parachuted into almost any Canadian city today it might take him some time to realize that he was in a foreign country. The architecture, street stores, restaurants, food, people, buses, cars, newspapers, television programmes—indeed the entire way of life—have become almost indistinguishable from that south of the border.

Canadians are the first to admit this growing similarity to the United States. "Our streets are cleaner, our cars are higher, our cars are a little older, we walk somewhat slower, but otherwise there is little or no difference," one told me.

"Wherever we go in the world today we are mistaken for Americans," another said. "It can be very galling."

It is this fear of being mistaken for Americans, rather than any wish to assert themselves as Canadians, that induces many of them to wear a maple leaf insignia on lapel, rucksack or car whenever they travel abroad. For while Canadians and Americans can tell one another apart by their accents, few outsiders can.

One of Canada's leading commentators, Mr. Peter Newman, has warned his fellow countrymen that they "are in real danger" of forgetting who they are. Canada, he argues, has "moved directly from being a colony of Great Britain to an economic satellite of the United States".

The theme is not exactly new. As long ago as 1907 a book was published called *The Americanization of Canada*. More recently a flurry of similar titles have appeared, which speak for themselves: *How They Sold Our Canada to the U.S.*, *Silent Surrender*, *Sellout*, and *(Canada) Ltd.*, the political economy of dependency.

The Americans are not unaware of this feeling. "All across Canada, there is a nationalistic resentment of United States domination, cultural and economic," a leading American journal commented recently. And yet, as one Canadian put it, "We can hardly cry 'rape'. There has been a high degree of consent all along."

How, does the outside will ever get.

world regard Canada. Are they merely "wanna-be Americans"? "A cans" with Canadian ports", or "the fifth American state or do have a distinct identity? It is a question that Canadians agonize over never more than today national unity threaten separatism.

Does it really matter people thing of one Englishman might ask Canadians: is it undoes. So much so that is even a book called *They See Us*, consisting of quotes from Americans on what they think of Canadians. "I never one replied. 'Not bright but nice', another said.

Many people are sure to discover that b Lord Beaverbrook, Thomson, Lester B. Pearson and Bernard Braden, all of whom are (or were) Canadian born: Professor Gaillard, Marshall, Lohan, Andrew Bonar Law, Oscar Peck, Mary Pickford, Yvonne, Lynn Seymour, and Victor, to name a few.

But what is the secret Canadian? To most, he is big and friendly, adding, non-assertive, in fact, this folk is largely nonsense. In all those mountains and places with name names: Kicking Pass and Thunder Bay, there are today almost more urbanized spots than in the rest of the world. A century ago, for of five lived in the cities. Today, seven out of 10 live in cities. Most have been built in 1,000 years. There are two most travel more in other parts of the world than in their own. You must see Vancouver. Everyone in Toronto to buy a few of them had a choice.

If our cartoonist had better informed, he have portrayed Eric Car not in Davy Crockett and snow shoes but United Nations blue somewhere in Sinai cing to keep Greek and apart in Cyprus. For in the developing countries and in the trouble spots Canadians have really their mark. There are a few more familiar natives of Glasgow or Gaidi.

Canadian soldiers can put in every Nations peacekeeping since 1948, while Canadian doctors, technicians have foot whether repress Government, univers church in foreign those countries.

But to revert to the question: "What is a Canadian?" Perhaps it is answerable, for who mon bond can you who live the full w the North Atlantic ap in British Columbia, other in Newfoundland could be argued that Yorker and a Toro who by computered 1 down the road fr another, have more mon.

Pressed to explain difference between Canadians and Americans (anyone else), a young sophy graduate an selves as different. ing else, this m different. Perhaps t near to the answer

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only Benn went further
day than any minister has
since, the referendum two
ago to indicate disapproval
of the EEC. That was con-
sidered the "position" he
held then. He was the ma-
jority in Sir Harold
Crispin's Cabinet to take advan-
tage of the "agreement" to
bring in order to campaign
in Britain remaining in the
unity. Whatever one may
thought of that constitu-
tional device, Mr Benn was
not in agreement with his
colleagues in doing so. One
of the "agreements" was that
ministers should be free
to express conflicting opinions
on the campaign; they
then all accept the
result of the electorate. Any-
one left unable conscien-
tiously to do so, of course,
was the alternative of resigna-
tion. Mr Benn has resigned
on his remarks yesterday, while
very carefully phrased, were
not those of a man who
accepted the result of the
referendum as the final pro-
virement of the British
people. It raises an even larger
question mark against the pro-
posed direct election of the
European Assembly. Mr Benn
did not comment on that
yesterday. Time is run-
ning if Britain is to meet
the deadline agreed with our
eastern partners and the
issue is divided on the issue.
Division is partly on the
date of election, but it is
not only on that. Mr
Benn commented that the
division was a deeper
revelation on the desirability
of direct elections at all. In the
House of Commons there

is undoubtedly a majority for direct elections, but equally certainly a considerable minority that will be prepared and equipped to block a Bill unless it is pushed through forcefully and skillfully by the Government.

This means in effect that the Government must be prepared to introduce a guillotine at an appropriate moment. For such a move to come three conditions would have to be fulfilled. First, it would have to be shown that reasonable progress was not possible without a guillotine. Secondly, that a guillotine motion offered sufficient time for adequate discussion of outstanding clauses. And thirdly, there would have to be some indication that the Government was prepared to take serious account of any contrary views expressed in the procedures of Parliament would not be used simply to stifle all possibility of constructive amendment. The demand therefore should not be for a promise to introduce a guillotine at a specific point in time, but to undertake to do so when necessary as a general indication of serious intent.

Without such an undertaking it is hard to see how the Liberals can reasonably renew their pact with the Government. The terms of that pact not only prevented an immediate election which would have suited neither party. They also ensured that the Liberals would be seen to be in close embrace with the Government, a position in which they would be bound to share the blame whatever might happen in any crisis that might be visited. Such a strategy required the Liberals to be able to exercise, and to be seen to exercise, a positive as well as a negative influence on Government policy.

There were three particular areas in which they must have hoped to bring that influence to bear. One was to win acceptance for proportional representation as the method of election to the European Assembly or the Scottish and Welsh assemblies or better still all of them. That objective remains as desirable as ever, but there can be no confidence that the present House of Commons is willing to consider it. The second object of the Liberals' hope was devolution and the third was direct elections. The prospects for devolution must depend partly on the merits of whatever Bill—or more probably separate Bills for Scotland and Wales—may be on offer in the next session. Some of the intrinsic weaknesses of the previous Bill would certainly have to be corrected. But the chances would also depend on political pressures. Even with the support of the Liberals and the Nationalists, the Government would have to win back some of their own rebels. Their hopes of doing so will no doubt be affected by the general political climate. But it is obvious that no devolution Bill could stand any chance of reaching the statute book without the guillotine, and that the prospects of such a motion being passed must at best be highly uncertain. The Liberals must require the same kind of assurance on a guillotine for devolution as they need on one for direct elections. But the uncertainty over devolution makes it all the more necessary for them to press their requirements on direct elections. What they cannot afford to do simply to maintain the status quo is to make it show for it. That would make them the dupes rather than the partners of the Government.

new procedure for complaints against the police, came into force on Tuesday, has got off to an inauspicious start, with the Police Association having recommended 104,000 members that they should not cooperate in the new procedure. The police as a whole have made no secret of their opposition to the introduction of independent complaints procedures. The active withdrawal of support by the body representing the vast majority of all policemen goes much further than any expression of dissatisfaction.

Police Federation says various Home Secretary, Mr. Jenkins, gave an undertaking that if the new procedure introduced police officers would be the subject of a commission would have the legal right to receive a copy of the letter giving the complaint, so if it turned out to have been made with malice, the man concerned could take a civil action for libel. The federation now says that the undertaking has been withdrawn, because the new regulations provide a chief constable or commissioner with a wide discretion whether or not to pass the policeman complained to have a copy of the

chief officers should supply any policeman against whom a complaint is made with a copy of it, after the case has been closed, if he so requests "and if it would not in the particular circumstances of the case be contrary to the public interest to do so". The regulation which came into force on Wednesday provides that the policeman can obtain a copy of the letter of complaint on request, except where the chief officer is of the opinion that it would be prejudicial to the public interest to supply him with the letter "might prejudice any criminal investigation or proceedings then pending," or that he is of the opinion that it would otherwise be contrary to the public interest to comply with the request. In the case of the public interest test, the Home Secretary would also have to agree that the letter should not be supplied, but his intervention is not provided for if the decision is one based on possible prejudice to criminal proceedings.

The Police Federation says that the regulations go beyond Mr Jenkins's statement in Parliament and the agreement reached during discussions between them. It is suspicious of the discretionary power, without appeal, given to chief constables, and does not consider that the Home Secretary's part in a "public interest" decision provides any safeguard.

In practice, the number of occasions on which a chief constable will refuse to allow a police officer to see the letter of complaint against him will be small. Mr Rees, the Home Secre-

tary, has expressed confidence that such cases will be "extremely rare." Even where the letter is withheld for some time, while investigations or proceedings are under way, the police officer will eventually be entitled to a copy, in ample time for him to be able to start a civil action if such is warranted. In any event, the number of libel actions which could be successfully brought by a police officer against a member of the public arising out of a complaint would be small. The policeman would have to prove that the complaint was brought maliciously, without genuine belief in its truth, for some ulterior motive. Few things are more difficult to prove in a court than someone else's malice. There could only be a very few cases in which a police officer would be actively prejudiced by not having an immediate copy of the letter of complaint about him. The Police Federation should give the system a chance of working, for a year or two. If, during that time, chief constables are seen to be abusing their discretion to withhold letters from the policemen concerned, or the proportion of letters withheld exceeds the tiny amount predicted, the Federation would then be in an excellent position to press for changes in the regulations, and it would more easily be able to call on support for that approach. In the meantime, it would not be justified in refusing to play its part in operating a law that Parliament has passed and that ought to work far better in practice than it now fears.

From Dr. Paul O'Higgins and
Mr Martin Porington

Sir, One of the first letters in your current correspondence on "the judges and trade union rights" (19 July 1979) (May 19, 1977), cited an article published in the *Modern Law Review* (1969), vol. 32, p. 53, which was written by us. Mr Dias purported to use the article as evidence that the judges were biased in his speech about the attitude of judges in trade union cases. We wish to point out that the article cannot be used in this clear-cut manner. Its conclusions were much more tentative.

First, the mere fact that "there was less statistical evidence of the influence of judicial bias than there was of that of the legislature" indicates that we were only engaged in a statistical analysis; we did not analyse the substance of the judgments. Furthermore, one of the purposes of this criticism, clear from its context in the article, is that we only had a relatively small number of cases to analyse.

welfare and food supplies and which

The penal system

From Lord Longford

Sir, Anyone who tries to help prisoners, or is concerned with penal reform, is asked repeatedly the question: 'Why don't you do something for the victims?'

Some of us have made abhorrent efforts to meet that reproach. In the early 1960s I, for example, was involved in an attempt to start a society for victims, in which membership of a committee organised by Justice and in initiating a debate on this issue in the House of Lords. A little later came the establishment of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. It was not, and still is not, a statutory body. Its benefits are confined almost entirely to victims of violence. In spite of small changes, the 1964 provisions still represent in essence the very limited compensation that we provide today for victims of crime. Recently there have been local attempts to provide additional help.

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From Mr Asquith Gibbes

Sir, Permit me to put the record straight regarding your *The Times* reporter's news story of March 31, 1968, in which you stated that 21 coloured youths in the Borough of Lewisham. He said that "police have been supported in their inquiries by community relations leaders".

Under the Police Liasion Scheme operating in this borough, senior police officers in the division informed my colleague, Bob Ovvede, and me only after the opportunity had been given to the youths. We were further told that no one had resisted arrest and neither was there any confrontation of any kind. I would also point out that we had no prior knowledge of the police observations which led to the raids and arrests.

On inquiry about what charges were likely to be made, we were

further informed that as soon as the police had completed investigations this information would be communicated to us. This was in fact the case.

Yours faithfully,
ASQUITH GIBBES,
Senior Community Relations Officer,
Lewisham Council for Community Relations,
8 Lewisham High Street, SE13.
June 1.

Rhodesian raid
From Mr. J. W. Kennedy

Sir, In condemning the Rhodesian raid into Mozambique, why didn't the Foreign Secretary also condemn the guerrilla raids from Mozambique into Rhodesia?

Yours faithfully,
J. W. KENNEDY,
28 Grove Vale, SE22.
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From Mr Peter Hall
Sir, Mr William Mann, in his notice of my production of *Dou Giovanni* at Glydebourne, states "the party should end with the escape of *Dou Giovanni*".
I respect Mr Mann as a Mozart scholar, but I must point out that what he says is incorrect.
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Sir, Mr William Mann, in his notice of my production of *Don Giovanni* at Glyndebourne, states "the party should end with the escape of Don Giovanni".
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It is certainly stage practice for Don Giovanni to escape from a crowded stage by jumping in an

Sir, *Iu, pine volucres*—For months the tits have systematically ravaged our milk bottle tops. Now comes the special jubilee top, and on successive days this has been left inviolate. Surely this act of conspicuous loyalism ought not to go unrecognized?

Yours, etc,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Watford Grammar School,
Rickmansworth Road,
Watford.
May 27.

The legislative programme

From Sir Desmond Heep, and other Sir, Now for the first time in great many years there is a lull in the torrent of legislation. The public, in recent years particularly, have become increasingly aware of the confusion and damage caused to them by the spate of Acts and their consequent Regulations and Orders. The mood and the moment are apt to reconsider the management of the legislative system. Confusion is the main cause, as brought about mainly by the urgency of whatever party is in power, to carry a determined emergency programme. In consequence major Bills are gullionlined or lost, while important, pressing but less essential reforms are halted by legislative thrombosis.

In these circumstances the prime demand on both Houses of Parliament becomes legislation by volume. Far more measures are introduced than can be considered adequately, or thoroughly in the five years that are the maximum life of any Parliament. The legislative machine has become a conveyor belt, in which, introduced at speed, are necessarily ill thought out, hurriedly drafted and replete with patent and latent defects. The debacle arising from the question of hybridity in regard to the Bill to nationalise the aircraft and civil building industries and the refusal of the House of Commons to accept the guillotine motion on the Bill for Scottish and Welsh devolution show clearly the present state that has been reached. The Committee of the Law Society recently submitted a memorandum to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council, on the form and not the politics of the latter Bill, and commented that detailed provisions for Scotland and Wales seemed to have been "scrambled together" in a way that made the Bill "very confusing and difficult—if not impossible—to follow". Is that the way to carry out major changes in the constitution of the United Kingdom and what was the effect of the Act of Union?

For years it has been virtually impossible for the House of Commons to give thoughtful deliberation to Bills dealing with the important technical matters affecting the varied activities and interests of the citizen. This deficiency has, until recently, been partly rectified by the House of Lords, but it is a revising chamber. It now appears from a report of a Select

Committee of that House, published on May 13, that as a result of a change in legislative business for the latter part of the parliamentary session, the House of Lords has to scrutinize legislation more quickly than normal and that intervals between Bills are unusually acceptable short. The guillotineing of five major Bills in the Commons in the last session and the consequent careful scrutiny of them by the House of Lords became yet more important. The quality of our legislation has been adversely affected in substance and form as never before. Much that reaches our statute book is of a poor quality, and in any country, let alone of the Mother of Parliaments. Many deficiencies in the statute book have been attributed to parliamentary draftsmanship. In the present context, they are among the victims of the guillotine. The House prepared under great pressure and conditions of strain and in substance, form and detail drafting must be shaped and trimmed to fit in with political demands, of which the House is a noble and parliamentary procedure.

The present temporary relief from legislative pressures offers a rare opportunity for a thoughtful debate on the management of our legislative system. We believe that the public who so wisely desisted from legislation, The Renton Committee on the Preparation of Legislation made numerous criticisms and many valuable suggestions for improvement, and that it is our duty to give to the public a clear and clear picture of the vital aspects of the legislative programme by their terms of reference. Those terms excluded "consideration of matters relating to policy formulation and the legal aspects of legislation, and the central problems of legislative congestion have yet to be examined.

General debate on these topics can be of great value. But we suggest that fuller investigation and more detailed thought is needed in the processes of procedure that regulate the legislative programme itself. What is required is a Royal Commission with broad terms of reference to investigate this subject on the lines of that now investigating the legal services. We have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servants,

DESMOND HEAP,
Chairman, Statute Law Society,
FRANK LAFFIELD,
FEOLY MARSHALL,
The Law Society,
35 Abingdon Street, EC2

From Mrs John de Goyneford

Sir, The Church of England may have shrouded belief in St George and veneration for him as patron of England, but the Catholic Church has not. April 23 is kept with a solemnity as the feast of St George the Martyr, Patron of England (see *The Times*, May 30) rings straggle to the Missal, published 1932).

The historical debunking of St George by which the English scribe "cursed with a 'patron saint who 'had the carelesslest not to exist' (*The Times*, May 30) rings straggle to the Missal, published 1932).

The debunking is not specified. I cannot, surely, be a simple misinterpretation of the words of Pope Paul VI, since most Englishmen know that since the Thirteenth Article of the Confession of Rectorial jurisdiction in this Realm of England."

In any case, the Pope did not say that St George did not exist, nor did he impugn his sanctity. He merely stated that the canonization of new *charches* would be better made to saints about whom more was known. He specifically stated that in places where there was already a "strong veneration for St George, then this devotion should continue, and his feast be kept with traditional solemnity."

From my own knowledge, this is observed by the Catholic Church in Tyne, where a struggle among the Catholics, of Fenosa, and of course in England, where devotion to St George came back with returning Crusaders who believed that

there are many people living still who believe that they saw the Angel of Mons.

"Imported and artificial" veneration of St George may owe to your Religious Affairs Correspondent, the evidence is that it was not so to the first Englishmen who came to so much that they chosen St George, as that he chosen them. What will Mr Leach suggest next—that we change the traditional date of Shakespeare's birthday to June 22?

Yours faithfully,
JANET DE GAINESFORD,
Lady Margaret Hall,
Oxford.

From Mr Andrew Breeze

Sir, Alban the Christian merry Welshman, no All credit to the Deceit of St Alban's for his devotion to St Alban, but before propounding him as England's patron saint, let him remember that Alban was a Briton, that he spoke British and that his language ancestor of Welsh, that he is first mentioned by the Welsh writer Gildas, and that he was born anything up to 200 years before the English first saw these islands—when "England" was hardly more than a nest of heathens, and somewhere near Schleswig-Holstein.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW BREEZE,
St John's College,
Oxford.
May 30.

From Mrs Miriam Walpole
Sir, My height is 5ft 0 1/2in.
Since first owning a car with
fitted seat belts, I have successively
owned a Morris Oxford, a Viva, and
now a Fiat and now a Mini.
In every case, the diagonal part
of the belt has cut across the neck
instead of lying comfortably across
the shoulder, thus greatly increas-
ing the risk of injury by strangula-
tion. I used to deal with this
possibility very simply—I didn't
wear the belt!
Now that there is talk of the
wearing of the belt becoming law,
I have inquired as to my garage
whether it would be possible to
lower the fitting on the Mini. I was
told this would require major struc-
tural alterations and could cost in
the region of £100.
This is clearly as unacceptable as
strangulation!
Yours faithfully,
MIRIAM WALPOLE,
9 Westminster Courts,
St Albans.

Errol Flynn manner through
 window or swinging on a convenient
 chandelier. But Mozart and Don
 Giovanni are scrupulous in their stage
 directions and there is nothing
 specified in the text. Therefore I
 believe Don Giovanni is meant to
 stay.
 In the first part of the first
 ensemble the director shares his confusion
 with the audience (not with his
 accusers), and then states that
 nothing will ever shake his arrogant
 courage. All this is out of real-
 time. Don Giovanni is soliloquizing
 to the audience. And that is how
 Act 1 ends. It is a moral curtain
 not a piece of empty theatricality.
 What I've done may or may not
 work; that is for others to judge.
 But an escape is not what Mozart
 asked for.
 Yours faithfully,
 PETER HALL,
 National Theatre,
 Upper Ground,
 South Bank, SE1.
 June 2.

From Mr Peter Hall
Sir, Mr William Mann, in his notice of my production of *Don Giovanni* at Glyndebourne, states "the party should end with the escape of Don Giovanni".
I respect Mr Mann as a Mozart scholar, but I must point out that what he says is incorrect.
It is certainly stage practice for Don Giovanni to escape from a crowded stage by jumping in an

Sir, *Iu, pine volucres*—For months the tits have systematically ravaged our milk bottle tops. Now comes the special jubilee top, and on successive days this has been left inviolate. Surely this act of conspicuous loyalism ought not to go unrecognized?

Yours, etc,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Watford Grammar School,
Rickmansworth Road,
Watford.
May 27.

cast of 6.5pc
tion in
rica by end
ar, page 16

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Ansafone
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EC wins Government backing to take control of national generator company

ice Corina
d Editor
d Electric Company,
managing director, Sir
Weinstock, recently met
a Minister, has won the
of both the Govern-
d, the National Emer-
ard to take control of
national turbine genera-
any.

was revealed yesterday
ing in Whitehall be-
r Varley, Secretary of
r Industry, and trade
representatives.

6,000 jobs will be lost
next year if the
s ahead, and the Com-
of Shipbuilding and
ing Unions im-
medately to convene a
ative meeting before
the Government its
sactions.

scale redundancies are
the Government to be
table consequence of
table merger, yet to
ated, between GEC's
business and its main
r in the United King-
d, power station mar-
et.

Parsons (which has
ecting to win orders
ment at the proposed
oil-fired power station
Yorkshire).

unions which Mr.
need with trade
representatives had to
d temporarily while
ers' spokesmen, cover-
r, Parsons, Babcock &
and Clarke Chapman
forces as well as the
ation, consulted among
es.

they returned, their
en stated they had
further to say, but then
any questions, decline
the Government any
e reactions.

arley, after months of

intense negotiations and lobby-
ing by all parties to the power
station equipment crisis, told
the men that the Central Policy
Review Staff report on orders
and structure had indicated the
industry was under great
threat. Effective action had to
be taken to preserve an
industry capable of supplying
the home market and compet-
ing successfully overseas.

The Government had
accepted these conclusions. Dis-
cussion had been about how to
achieve the objective of a com-
petitive industry and to
preserve the maximum number
of jobs.

He stressed the realism of
the situation. The Government
recognized that in relation to
the likely level of orders, "some
significant contraction" was
inevitable.

In a statement after meet-
ing the unions, Mr Varley said:
"After full consideration of
the situation, the National
Enterprise Board advised the
Government plainly that the
right solution was to form a
single company under the
control of GEC."

This formal advice from the
integrated NEB was based on
the relative strengths of the
two turbine generator-making
concerns, in financial terms
and in the market place, and
the need for a credible British
resource comparable to those
of competing foreign manufac-
turers.

For its part, the Government
would do all it could in con-
sultation with the companies,
the NEB and the confederation
to secure a competitive turbine
generator industry offering the
prospect of secure employment
in the long term. Recognizing
the skills and great strength in
both the GEC and Parsons
workforces, the objective was



Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of GEC, recently met the Prime Minister.

to secure a solution preserving
the best of both.

In particular, the solution
would ensure continued em-
ployment in generating, and
the Parsons plant at Heath-
row as well as in GEC factories.

The aim had been to find an
arrangement which would ade-
quately safeguard the future of
the industry while at the same time
establishing a strong company
able to compete in export mar-
kets.

Mr Varley's statement then
declared: "A substantial NEB
presence in any merged com-
pany is essential, and this is
accepted by both companies."

The Secretary of State
pointed out to yesterday's
meeting that the order for the
Drax power station would be
part of a minimum 12-month
programme by the Central
Electricity Generating Board if
restructuring went ahead.

But it would not be itself
solve the industry's problems.
He appealed to the unions "to

NEB interest ranging between
25 and 50 per cent. The idea
of GEC and Parsons holding 40
per cent shares each, and the
NEB the remainder is felt by
the Department of Industry to
be an unlikely outcome.

While the pressure is now
on Parsons and its workers to
accept control under Sir Arnold
Weinstock (who yesterday
announced that Mr Graeme
Ogden, until recently director
of Whitehall's Industrial De-
velopment Unit, is joining GEC
as an associate director), the
boiler-makers apparently are
having smoother negotiations.
Statements have been pre-
pared for publication shortly
that Babcock & Wilcox and
Clarke Chapman—also hit by
the power station orders crisis
have reached outline terms
for a merger of their boiler-
making interests, depending on
a steady ordering programme
and other safeguards. The NEB
will be involved in the new
company, with shareholding
yet to be indicated.

There are more than 16,000
workers employed in turbine
generator making and another
18,000 in the boiler-making
industry. They are employed
in factories in Larne, Man-
chester, Rugby, Stafford, New-
castle, Dumbarton, Renfrew,
London, Gateshead, Derby, and
Wolverhampton.

Put together, GEC and
Parsons would have about 8 per
cent of world turbine capacity
and, slumped down to more
efficient working, face Ameri-
can, Swiss, French, Italian and
German groups, who have all
reorganized.

The Government's view has
been that an order for Drax
generators from Parsons would
be only a short term measure
to ease unemployment.
Government "giving in" to

CBI document sets out new thinking for future pay deals

By Malcolm Brown
Industrial leaders want the
bargaining season to be
telegraphed into a period of
three or four months.

This is one of the key re-
forms outlined by the Con-
federation of British Industry
in a discussion document, *The
Future of Pay Determination*,
published yesterday.

The CBI also proposes: new
machinery to reach a national
agreement on what the coun-
cil of Ministers would play a
part in influencing the level of
pay expectations, claims and
settlements.

This period of reaching con-
sensus, the Budget and the bar-
gaining round would have to
follow each other closely to
attain maximum impact, but
there are still no firm ideas on
the shape that the annual
calendar might take.

"One way," says the docu-
ment, "would be to keep to the
traditional timing of the spring
Budget and follow this with the
main period of pay bargaining."

However, this would clash with
the union conference season
and present severe logistical
problems.

"A second option would be
to change the timing of the
Budget to late November or
early December, thus placing
the bargaining period between
January and April. Again there
are a number of difficulties in
shifting the timing of the
Budget, although these need
not necessarily be insuperable."

Yet a third option would be
to change the order of events
and place the pay bargaining
period between the period of
reaching consensus on broad
economic objectives and the
spring Budget. This too has its
disadvantages but in the short
term could be the easiest to
accommodate with the mi-
nimum of change.

Government, employers, unions,
arbitrators and perhaps other
interests.

The confederation is not
specific about the kind of
mechanism it has in mind, but
the sort of systems which it has
studied in detail include the
German "concerted action" and
the Austrian parity commission.

The idea is that the broad
consensus reached on economic
prospects and their implications
would be reflected in the annual
Budget and would also play a
part in influencing the level of
pay expectations, claims and
settlements.

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accommodate with the mi-
nimum of change.

Equipment cuts at PO defended in report

By Edward Townsend
The Posner report, com-
missioned by the Government
in March to investigate the cuts
in telephone exchange equip-
ment ordering programme, has
broadly endorsed the decision.
The report, compiled by Mr
Michael Posner, a Cambridge
economist, states that it is right
that the Post Office's top
management should endeavour
to save money both for the tax-
payer and their customers by
cutting back on orders which
it believes to be unnecessary.

Mr Posner says his analysis
makes quite plain that on nor-
mal commercial grounds, and
against a background of the
existing level and structure of
prices, it would be bad business
practice for the Post Office to
increase any of its orders, above
the levels announced in Novem-
ber, 1976.

The Government asked Mr
Posner to undertake the inquiry
after intense pressure from the
telecommunications industry,
which was disturbed that the
cuts in exchange equipment
spending announced by the
Post Office last November
could cost the industry 15,000
fewer jobs over a two-year
period.

In March, Plessey announced
4,000 redundancies.

Mr Posner declares that the
Post Office had been "broadly
correct" in its decision, but
in which the decision was
announced was "unpleasantly
brusque".

He adds: "To a large extent
the complaints caused by these
decisions stem from the abrupt-
ness with which they were
announced, and I have
expressed the hope that a new
and somewhat better relation-
ship between the Post Office
and its suppliers can be rapidly
developed. In the next
wave of technical change."

Mr Posner suggests that even
though there may be a greater
number of redundancies in the
future, the volume of orders
for Strowger exchange equip-
ment in the November, 1976,
ordering programme may well
be brought forward from the later
to the earlier years.

Publishing the report yester-
day, the Department of Industry
said it was at the Government's
request that the Post Office
make the decision public on the
same day that it communicated
it to the manufacturers.

On a matter with such major
consequences for employment,
consultations could take place
immediately.

Mr Posner dismisses the
suggestion that the Post
Office's ordering decision may
be at fault on the grounds that
its pricing policies may be
wrong.

He also concludes: "More
equipment is probably worth so
little to the Post Office that,
however reasonably high we
set the cost to society as a
whole of the lost job opportuni-
ties in the supplying firms,
there is no real possibility that
we could reasonably put that
would induce the Post Office to
order more."

Public borrowing cuts its hope of reflation

Whitmore
Correspondent
1976-77 financial year
sector borrowing re-
has emerged as
marginally below the
ut's most recent esti-
mate.

The trend continues
that the Chancellor
scope for a measure of
flation this summer.

few much scope Mr
ill feel he has at his
s a moot point. The
adjusted PSBR in the
lf of the latest finan-
dropped to just over
from £5,200m in the
ix months.

th one has to take into
the effect of the tax
s for the current finan-
already implemented
used, the general
n is that the Chan-
ll still have leeway to
her tax cuts this sum-
remain within his
get for 1977-78. The
the present year, as
last December's Letter
o the IMF, is £8,700m.
al figure of £8,725m
76-77 fiscal year com-
a figure of £8,820m
at the time of the
get, and the substan-

tially higher figures forecast at
earlier dates—notably the total
of just under £12,000m set out
in the Budget of April, 1976.

The outcome for the final
quarter of the financial year—the
first quarter of calendar
1977—was £1,721m, of which
£1,182m was accounted for by
the Central Government
Borrowing Requirement.

Among the other components
making up the overall PSBR
total for the quarter, there were
sharp changes in the pattern
of public corporation and local
authority borrowing. Overall
borrowing by public corpora-
tions fell sharply to £1,243m,
with the whole of this borrow-
ing supplied by central govern-
ment.

Local authority borrowing, on
the other hand, rose extremely
sharply, though not unexpect-
edly, to £1,243m, which was
represented borrowing from
central government.

A particular feature of this
rise in borrowing was the
emphasis on longer-term
borrowing, with temporary
borrowing run down by £1,03m.
This fall sharply in the fall in
interest rate costs involved in
selling longer-term debt, and
the fact that the Treasury
has been encouraging local
authorities to fund longer after
a big build-up in short-
term liabilities recently.

Table, page 16

Rich and poor nations conclude their Paris discussions as far apart as ever

From Melvyn Westlake
Paris, June 2
Intense all-night talks failed
to produce any significant area
of agreement on which to con-
clude the 18-month conference
here between representatives of
27 of the world's rich and poor
nations.

The so-called "North-South
Dialogue" has effectively ended
with agreement on only a
limited number of mostly un-
controversial issues instead of
ending on Wednesday on a high
triumphal note with ringing
declarations and a speech by
M Giscard d'Estaing, the French
President, as many had hoped.

It ended to an indecisive close
and was abandoned when the
27 ministers who had been
here for the final session of
the conference.

Mr Cyrus Vance, United
States Secretary of State, re-
mained closeted with other min-
isters until yesterday, when he
left for the Kleber conference cen-
tre until 3.30 in the morning. But
the disagreements on the key
issue of energy could not be
resolved.

Dr David Owen, the British
Foreign Secretary, said he
told visiting journalists four
hours later that no agreement
was possible. Energy was the
last topic on which some major

advance seemed likely. Negotia-
tions on a wide range of other
issues, cover, trade, aid, inter-
national indebtedness and inter-
national monetary reform had
already largely been given up.

The response to the failure
among delegates to the con-
ference—known formally as the
"conference on international
economic cooperation"—was
very mixed. There was wide-
spread disappointment that so
little had been achieved after
18 months of negotiations, but
there was a reluctance to use
any strong language to describe
the outcome.

The main activity throughout
today was the effort to find
some form of words to permit
a joint communiqué to be
issued. This was no less a dif-
cult task than the negotiations
proper in spite of the very
limited amount that it appeared
necessary to say.

There seems to be a strong
desire on both sides that rela-
tions should not be soured by
the outcome of the conference,
although it is too soon to judge
and many of the developing
countries who were not them-
selves fully represented, take
a more militant line than Third
World delegates at the confer-
ence.

There are also strong fears

that the failure of the northern
nations to make significant
concessions might now influence
the Opec price discussions in
Stockholm on July 12.

Some of the more "dovish"
oil exporters like Saudi Arabia
might feel compelled to go
along with higher oil prices, it
is now feared.

In spite of the damage that
an increase would do to the fi-
nances of the non-oil exporting
poor nations, the oil weapon
remains a potent threat in the
background.

The main reason for the 24-
hour delay in bringing the con-
ference to a close was the pres-
sure for the United States to
agree to some kind of agreement
for the creation of some fresh
arrangement to permit further
talks on energy.

It had been the original in-
tention two years ago that the
conference should be limited to
the exclusive discussion of
energy. However, the oil-ex-
porting nations had insisted on
the conference being widened
to cover finance, and raw ma-
terials and development ques-
tions. Faced with the end of
the Paris talks, the Americans
were anxious that energy-re-
lated subjects should continue
to be discussed.

The 19 developing nations

were prepared to discuss energy
only with the United Nations
or a body with a similar consti-
tution which gave them a large
measure of voting power be-
cause of their numerical
majority. The United States,
in turn, wanted a restricted and
selective participation.

In addition, the poor states
demanded that energy only be
part of the discussions, which
they wished to see cover
energy, technology and the
transfer and development of
technology in general.

At the same time, the oil-
exporting countries refused to
permit oil pricing and supply
policy to be discussed at all.

Pricing is held to be the
sovereign prerogative of in-
dependent states. The omission
of any discussions on prices
sharply reduced the value of
the body to the rich nations, who
are effectively trying to obtain
a larger say over oil prices.

Many of the wide range of
topics being discussed at the
conference are interlinked and
the absence of any agreement
on energy raised question marks
over even those issues on which
there had been agreement. Two
other major issues at the con-
ference were the achievement of
common ground.

Dell rethink on industrial democracy

Mr Dell, Secretary of State
for Trade, yesterday gave a clear
indication that he is willing to
compromise with the Govern-
ment's critics in an effort to
get legislation on industrial
democracy on the books.

Speaking at a seminar on
industrial democracy organized
in London by the Newspaper
Society, Mr Dell acknowledged
that the role of the trade
unions in the appointment of
worker directors was one of the
thorniest questions facing the
Government.

It had been argued that selec-
tion procedures which relied on
trade union machinery would
be inconsistent with democratic
principles; that those who did
not belong to a union would be
disfranchised, and that
there is no real possibility that
we could reasonably put that
would induce the Post Office to
order more."

There is a good deal of
genuine concern about these
issues which has to be recog-
nized and the need to give
the question careful thought."

He pointed out that a number
of issues on industrial demo-
cracy must come to a decision
very soon. There was still a
good deal of ground to clear
and the Government's consulta-
tions had not reached the
advanced stage it had wanted.

BAT in talks for US tobacco company

BAT Industries is negotiating
to take over the foreign activi-
ties of Lorillard, the smallest
of the major United States
tobacco companies, which
makes Kent cigarettes, which
Financial Editor, page 17

General Scottish Trust limited

Results for the year ended 31st March

	1977	1976
Profit available for ordinary dividend per share	£264,395	£263,845
Dividend per share	2.70p	2.65p
Net value per share	98.6p	91.7p
Assets	£2,897,698	£2,253,024

Salient points from Mr. P. M. Torrance's Statement

Income for the year to 31st March 1977 increased to £264,395 compared with £263,845 in 1976. Our estimate of income for the year ended 31st March 1977 is £264,395. The increase in income is due to the payment of dividend in the interim declaration in this year will be at a rate of 1.5p, but it is stressed that this is an indication of an increase in the annual rate.

There has been much comment during past months on "net asset value" and the discount on such values at which invest-
ment shares stand in the market. It should be realized that the value of net asset value per share does not show the realisable value per share because it does not take into account many factors, not precisely predictable such as the liquidating large holdings and unquoted holdings, the effect of investment currency premium, the effect of capital gains and the costs of liquidation. The true discount is smaller than it appears to be.

Particular interest to shareholders is the very large partici-
pation in the London and Scottish Marine Oil Co. which is much
valued than was the case in 1976, although in fact there is
a material reduction in the nominal value of the hold-
ing is continuing now and our aim is to reduce the
eventually to a more normal unit of investment.

As the case last year control of inflation and economic
activity in the U.K. are, unfortunately, not as good as else-
where it seems that investment progress abroad will be safer
assured than at home. There has been a welcome
in dividend payments by many U.S.A. companies which
has justified our relatively large commitment to that
area.

LLE CRESCENT,
10th EHS 7/78

R. W. McGregor, C.A.,
Secretary.

Forties' hefty boost to British Petroleum income

British Petroleum's first
quarter results have been sub-
stantially boosted by the con-
tinuing development of its
North Sea Forth field. Produc-
tion averaged 378,000 barrels a
day and is expected to reach
400,000 in the second
quarter, and then rise to its
maximum 500,000.

With crude oil sales declining
and product prices, particularly
in the "European" chemicals
markets under pressure, most
of the sharp rise in net income
from last year's depressed
£20.2m to £90.5m came from
Forth.

BP also benefited from the
appreciation of its oil stocks
as a result of the crude oil
price rise by the Organization
of Petroleum Exporting
Countries at the start of the
year and this amounted to
£2.2m after tax.

The group, however, says
that income in the second
quarter will be hit by the
failure to recover from the
market the full Opec price rise
which has also taken advantage
of the recent proposals for
companies to adjust their pro-
vision for deferred tax and
intends to transfer some £80m

of deferred tax to reserves this
year.

The group is also faced with
a contingent liability for £57m
in connection with a claim for
capital gains tax from an
(unnamed) overseas company.

Meanwhile, the City is anxi-
ously awaiting news of the
Government's proposed sale of
part of its BP holding, details
of which, including a prospec-
tus, are expected on June 14.
The shares gained 8p to 530p
yesterday.

First half profits of Grand
Metropolitan, the drinks, foods
and hotels group, grew by 30

per cent to £27.2m with all divi-
sions contributing improved
trading results.

Profits from the Watneys and
Trumans brewing operations
rose from £13.5m to £15.3m and
the group's wine and spirit
interests, which include Interna-
tional Distillers and Vintners,
were up from £9.2m to £11.5m.
The hotels, entertainment and
catering businesses have also
performed strongly, lifting their
contributions to £12.6m to
£16.1m. Total turnover was
almost £90m higher at £760m.

Financial Editor, page 17

New Treasury stock meets dull response

By Our Financial Correspondent
The Bank of England's offer
of £800m of partly-paid Treasury
11½ per cent, 1991, found few
takers when application lists
opened and closed yesterday,
but the variable rate Treasury
stock launched on Monday con-
tinued to sell well.

A minimal response to the
new partly-paid stock had not
been unexpected in view of its
unattractive pricing. The stock,
as the authorities had hoped,
will now serve as a "tap"
stock.

The more important question
at the moment, however, con-
cerns the speed with which the
£400m "floater" will become
exhausted.

The market estimates that at
least half the stock has now
been taken up, a large part by
the discount houses.

Some brokers feel that more
than three-quarters of the issue
may have been sold by the
Government Broker.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Alloy, J.	8p to 122p	Allied Ltd	3p to 60p
Blyth, J.	7p to 122p	British RST	2p to 60p
Crown Ltd	10p to 100p	Hammer	10p to 40p
Concrete	5p to 20p	Liberty	10p to 40p
EMI	3p to 22p		
Fisons	10p to 30p		
GKN	6p to 34p		
Hammer	12p to 43p		
Hickson	15p to 31p		
Liberty	10p to 90p		

Marshall T. Lox	3p to 42p	Libanon	7p to 25p
Oil Exploration	5p to 178p	Northern Sec	6p to 80p
Plessey	5p to 83p	Rachum	6p to 100p
Redfern Nat	10p to 137p	Tate & Lyle	6p to 232p
Shell	6p to 324p		
Turner Newall	5p to 178p		
Ultramar	5p to 174p		
Unilever	5p to 452p		
Valer	3p to 50p		

Equities had a stronger session.	Gold lost \$2.50 an ounce to \$142.125.
Gilt-edged securities continued to rise.	SDR's were 1.16195 on Thursday, while SDR-E was 0.676457.
Premium: 115.75 per cent (effective rate 41.87 per cent).	Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1638.8 (previous 1643.1) at 1638.8.
Starting loss 19 pps to \$1.7175.	The effective exchange rate index was at 61.5.

Business appointments	18	Annual Statements: Admagnum Power	16	General Scottish Trust	15
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		Farnell Electronics	16	J. Smart	16

Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) Limited

THE WOOL AND SYNTHETIC TEXTILE GROUP

Salient points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. M. Warry:

- ★ Pre-tax profits increased from £624,000 to £1,438,000.
- ★ Maximum permitted dividend recommended.
- ★ Profits expected to be no less in the current year.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

	53 weeks to 3 Apr 1977	52 weeks to 28 Mar 1976
Group sales	£24,000,000	£14,000,000
Profit before tax	£1,438,412	£624,412
Taxation	£750,000	£295,000
Profit after tax (including extraordinary items 1976)	£688,412	£329,412
Earnings per 20p share	7.98p	3.8p
Dividend per 20p share	2.78771p	2.52974p
Net assets	£6,251,858	£5,570,448

Copies of the report and accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) Limited, Buttershaw, Bradford BD6 2NE.

Mr Blumenthal sees trade deficit easing as economic targets achieved

Forecast of US inflation at 6.5 pc by year end

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 2

Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, today predicted that the rate of inflation in the United States would slow significantly in the second half of this year and that some decline would be seen in coming months in the rate at which the balance of trade deficit was growing.

Mr Blumenthal predicted that consumer prices here would be rising at an annual rate of about 6.5 per cent by the end of this year. In the last three months the annual, seasonally adjusted, rate of consumer price rises has been 9.9 per cent.

The Treasury chief told a press conference that the trade deficit had been running at an annual rate of around \$29,000m (about £17,000m) in the first four months of this year but for 1977 as a whole the deficit total was likely to be between \$23,000m and \$25,000m. He forecast a current account 1977 payments deficit of \$12,000m.

He noted that loan demand was still fairly weak and that it would be seen if market forces would permit the banks to maintain the new, high prime lending rate levels. He added that the Administration would certainly become concerned if the recent rises in short-term interest rates were followed by an upward movement in long-term rates.

Mr Blumenthal, who today held his first general press conference here since taking office in January, noted that the economy could sustain the current levels of payments deficits.

The deficit totals were likely to be reduced as progress was made in cutting energy consumption and demand for American exports strengthened as foreign countries achieved the economic growth targets agreed on at the London summit conference last month.

Mr Blumenthal stressed that substantial progress was now being made on the anti-inflation front through frequent meetings between Administration officials and leaders of American business and labour.

He said there had been several constructive talks recently with Mr George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO trade union organization, and Mr Reginald Jones, the chairman of General Electric and one of the business community's chief spokesmen on economic affairs.

These talks should produce some concrete results by the late summer, the Treasury Secretary said.

Mr Blumenthal said there were numerous theoretical ways by which West Germany and Japan could reduce their balance of payments surpluses. He said they could ensure that their exports were floated freely; they could take action to stimulate their domestic economies; and they could increase their foreign lending by an assortment of means.

Under questioning he said that he was not suggesting that either of these countries were currently taking such action, but he added that, if the Japanese economic expansion continued, then he would expect to see some further appreciation in the value of the yen.

He said that the Treasury Department had been reorganized in some areas in recent months and that plans were now moving forward rapidly in drafting a tax reform programme, which may be announced by the late summer.

It was important for the International Monetary Fund to find ways it could collaborate more closely with not only national governments, but also with private banks.

This matter, however, was not the most urgent priority as the IMF now sought to establish a supplemental credit facility and move towards agreements on new member country quota increases.

He said that he expected the new IMF credit facility to be established in the "near future". But he admitted that he still did not know how much Saudi Arabia would contribute to this fund.

Half of the facility's cash would come from the surplus oil producing countries and half from the stronger industrial countries. It still appeared, according to informed sources, that the facility might not be able to obtain more than about \$8,000m to \$10,000m.

Mr Blumenthal pointed out that recent orderly marketing agreements on shoe imports with Taiwan and South Korea and on colour television imports with Japan were currently taking effect. The Administration did not want to make wider use of the orderly marketing technique for restricting trade.

On the other hand, the Federal Bank no longer expects that average unemployment will fall to 850,000 as suggested earlier this year by the government. Dr Helmut Schlesinger, a member of the Federal Bank's directorate, said today that the average should drop below the million mark.

The latest unemployment figures for May are due to be published tomorrow by the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg. At the end of April there were almost 1,040,000 seeking jobs in West Germany.

Today's council meeting, which came on the day after Dr Emminger took over the Federal Bank presidency, took no credit policy decisions.

The Commission proposal for block exemptions for patent licence agreements.

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Government is giving in to GEC, MP says

By Peter Hill

Mr Mike Thomas, MP (Lah Newcastle-Tyne East) last night launched a strong attack on the Government's attitude to GEC controlling a national generator company. Mr Thomas, who has conducted a spirited campaign on behalf of Parsons' interests (its factory at Heaton is within his constituency) said it was now apparent that the Government was contemplating giving in to GEC's intransigence.

The fears he had expressed last month, he stated, over the Government's intentions towards C. A. Parsons and its 30 and I support his plea that Dunham Bridge should be preserved. It is astonishing that, after more than a century of use, it should still be a toll bridge and it must, indeed, have been a good investment.

Telford's 1826 Menai Straits suspension bridge has received most sympathetic treatment to adapt it to modern conditions. One can also recall the recent sympathetic reconstruction of Stephenson's 1850 Britannia Bridge. Perhaps if the Dunham Bridge had been designed by either of these giants there would be a greater inclination to keep it in service.

Nevertheless, as a bridge built by a giant, its achievements deserve to be better known. With his son, he was also responsible for the 1839 Stanley Ferry aqueduct on the Aire & Calder across the river Calder, which is a known structure still in use.

The opportunity should not be lost for the bridge to be taken into public ownership, thereby placing responsibility with the highways authority and not the present owners who seem to have been content to collect their tolls without providing the service now required from them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
Wilkes Barn,
Elmdon,
Salfron Walden,
Essex.
May 30.

Whether I shall reach such an age and can only regret that there will be more people out of work and that this company's small contribution to the balance of payments will stop.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. N. GILES,
Norton Giles & Co Ltd,
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May 27.

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Having already suffered a coronary thrombosis due largely to the frustration of bureaucracy, and continual strikes or should I say withdrawals of labour, I feel it doubtful

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Recognition agreements and the law

From Mr O. H. Parsons

Sir, The concern on the law on trade union recognition expressed by Mr Alar Campbell, QC, (May 31) is misconceived. There is not and never has been anything whatever in law which prevents an employer entering into a voluntary recognition agreement with an independent union, a company union, a staff association or any other organization of workers.

What the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, and the Employment Protection Act, 1975, do is something quite different, namely provide machinery under which, by the use of a statutory body, very powerful sanctions were made available to compel an employer to enter into a recognition agreement against his will. It must surely be obviously that some screening is desirable before a union or other association can qualify for so valuable a statutory benefit.

Under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, a union qualifying for registration, this was unsatisfactory because only a tiny minority of unions in fact registered. Under the Employment Protection Act the standard is the independent status of the union concerned, as certified by another statutory body subject to appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Provided the right to enter into voluntary recognition arrangements is preserved, and no one has suggested at any time that it should be eroded, it really is difficult to appreciate what possible complaint there can be.

As for Mr Campbell's suggestion that "the law on industrial relations (is) due for a general overhaul" after two major revisions in the course of the last six years, the imagination boggles with horror at the prospect of yet another broken-down old nag emerging from the discredited stable that produced the ill-begotten Industrial Relations Act; when will they ever learn?

Yours faithfully,
O. H. PARSONS,
Merry House,
201 Regent Street,
London W1R 8DT.

Our future c
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Proceed with care-
wice of Vespene Thorne
to remain progressive
WILLIAM DREYER,
6 Quay House,
Shore Road,
Warrash,
Hampshire.
May 30.

Salient figures - £,000

● Turnover	24,522	19
● Profit before taxation	1,906	20.8
● Profit after taxation	952	5
● Earnings per share	11.77p	7.5
● Net assets per share	73.16p	62.7
● Dividend cover	3.63	2

Record results and dividends
Turnover increased by 18% to an all time high £24.5 million. The strong emphasis on export produced an increase of 46% to £10.9 million. Profits before tax reached new heights at £1.9 million showing an increase of 58%, and have doubled over the five year period.

Dividends total 3.24p per share for the year, the maximum permitted under current legislation. The group's resources are being employed to a maximum advantage and return on assets is now satisfactory 33.9%.

Liquidity
1976 has been a year to benefit from improved financial control. Whilst sales advanced by £3.7 million the liquid funds needed were reduced by £2.5 million. This represents a most significant improvement. Considerable unused banking facilities are still available for expansion.

Addressing the Annual General Meeting, held Sunderland on the 2nd June, the Chairman said: "Profits for the first four months of 1977 continue a satisfactory level and in accordance with expectation I am very pleased to announce the appointments of S. J. Robson and Mr. A. W. R. Cameron as directors of the company. This is in line with our policy of strengthening the Board to continue our expansion."

Manufacturers of specialised surface coatings, worldwide corrosion engineers and contractors.

Copies of report & accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Camrex House, Sunderland.

Confidence from the shipbuilder

From Mr William Dreyer

Sir, We as an industry, than one month ago, nationalization: we have received a visit from the man of British Ship and I—and, I believe others—are apprehensive the future that beholds duty, this as a direc of his visit.

When nationalization first muted (sic) so to my intention was to be industry with which on love affair.

My uncle, in the In Society, explained th should only consider if a direct influence r mode of operating evidence. I could un this attitude and after discussion I vowed to re my mind I believed th was to be directed in t method that the steel was being, I could rationalization in the N inevitable and that the nations that remained would be left economic This now seems a l ago and the initial pr "autonomy", "no ence", "guiding bod" "no centralization" s away.

Our future c
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Warning on subsidy for shipyards

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

Maintenance of a substantial British shipbuilding industry, involving taxpayers' money where necessary, was advocated by the head of one of Britain's largest shipping groups yesterday.

Sir James Steel, chairman of the Furness Withy group, said his group was planning further additions to its fleet and it was hoped that these new ships could be built in British yards if the price were economic. But he said, the company could not afford to pay too high a premium for building at home.

The recently established shipbuilding intervention fund, designed to narrow the price differential between United Kingdom and foreign yards' prices, would help British yards to compete. However, the subsidy, he said, should not favour the foreign buyer to put British owners at a disadvantage.

It is essential for Britain to maintain a substantial shipbuilding capability without which its very existence would be threatened. If this involves taxpayers' money, it is part of the cost of freedom," said Sir James, who was speaking at the launching of a cargo liner for the Furness Withy group at the Port Glasgow yard of Scott Lithgow.

British yards, he believed, could still build ships at economic prices. He noted that the contract for the ship launched yesterday had been won by the Lower Clyde group in the face of worldwide competition. Some foreign yards had tendered lower than Scott Lithgow.

West German expansion slows to 4 pc annual rate

From Peter Norman

Bonn, June 2

Dr Oskar Emminger, president of the West German Federal Bank, today disclosed that Germany's gross national product grew in real terms at an annual rate of only 4 per cent in the first quarter of this year.

In remarks to a press conference after a meeting in Trier today of the Federal Bank's central council, Dr Emminger thus confirmed widely held suspicions that Germany's economic performance in the first few months of this year fell short of the government's official target of a real rise of 5 per cent in gnp this year.

However, Dr Emminger was not without optimism for the future. He said he thought it possible that the upward movement of the Germany economy had gathered pace in the past few weeks and he felt a 4.5 to 5 per cent rise in real gnp might still be achieved in 1977.

On the other hand, the Federal Bank no longer expects that average unemployment will fall to 850,000 as suggested earlier this year by the government. Dr Helmut Schlesinger, a member of the Federal Bank's directorate, said today that the average should drop below the million mark.

The latest unemployment figures for May are due to be published tomorrow by the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg. At the end of April there were almost 1,040,000 seeking jobs in West Germany.

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US auction gold bids at up to \$150

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, June 2

The International Monetary Fund breakdown of the final results today of its latest gold auction. Some 35 separate bids from 13 companies were accepted, at prices ranging from \$143.32 an ounce to \$150 an ounce. A total of \$34,800 ounces were sold.

The breakdown of the bids shows that there was, in fact, just one bid for 8,000 ounces made at the top price of \$150 an ounce. There were no other bids above \$147, but there were five for a total of 56,800 ounces at prices ranging from \$145 to \$146.99 an ounce lower in London to \$142.5.

In addition, there were 14 final bids received for 202,400 ounces at prices between \$144 and \$144.99 per ounce and 26 bids were received (not all of which were successful) for 398,000 ounces at prices ranging from \$143 to \$143.99.

There were bids altogether for just over a million ounces. The successful bidders were: N. M. Rothschild, Samuel Montagu and Johnson Matthey Bankers, all in London, the Swiss Bank Corporation, Union Bank of Switzerland, Bank Leu AG of Zurich, Swiss Credit Bank, Dresdner Bank, Degussa of Frankfurt, The Bank of Nova Scotia, J. Aron of New York, Republic National Bank of New York and the Ocean Grain Company of Canada.

Desmond Quigley writes: Disappointment with the result of the auction led to bullish closing \$2.5 an ounce lower in London to \$142.5.

The following are figures released yesterday by the CSO for the Government borrowing requirement:

	£m seasonally adjusted	Total Public Sector
1975/76	8,799	10,630
1976/77	8,545	8,725
1977/78	1,959	2,441
Q1	2,258	2,970
Q2	2,484	2,824
Q3	1,990	2,762
1976 Q1	2,072	2,282
Q2	2,090	2,784
Q3	1,912	2,477
Q4	531	1,793
1977 Q1	1,182	1,721

The sponsors had wanted maximum possible involvement in industry and shop floor participation.

The payment of corporation tax and income tax has, of course, been heavy, but we have been able to build up a substantial reserve in the form of undistributed profit. However, should I fail to reach the age of 82, the payment of capital gains tax, capital transfer tax and transfer duty would require more than the funds available, and the company would be unable to carry on.

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May 27.

Salient figures - £,000

● Turnover

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Groundwork for the BP offer

There will be rather more material to work on in assessing the longer-term potential of the BP offer than the usual. Petroleum in a couple of weeks. Despite hitches between the United Kingdom and British authorities on the sale of part of the Government, details should be announced by 14.

It will be supported by a prospectus likely to lay a good deal of stress on what exactly Alaska, along with the development of its North Sea oil reserves, and its North Sea exposure will mean to the moment, however, exceptional are still making for an erratic performance by the group. In front of its prospectus first results are good enough not to cause much concern on the trading front with net up from 1976's fourth quarter's 25.6m to 29.0m.

ed, the feature most likely to catch a speculative investor's eye is the rapid build-up of the North Sea oil reserves, which has been in perhaps 1976's latest figures. With the caveat about the next quarter, when BP will be without the 25m appreciation that has swollen the quarter, and will be willing under the burden of Opec's two-tier price, the impact is likely to be only a temporary one. Next month's trading solves the pricing problem. Over, BP's fourth quarter will see a benefit from Alaska. So full year of around 140m, although below of last year's heady estimates, won't yone's enthusiasm for BP.

While, ED 19 has come at an time to offset any possible losses later on this year with BP's to transfer 180m of its 2184m to tax to reserve this year, which have boosted the first quarter alone.

Met
r years after
akeovers

the past six months Grand Metro has gradually been pulling back of its relative share price weakness in the market, a problem which has suffered from since the huge takeover four years ago. Justification for this recent market optimism is now at least partially clear. Grand first half trading profits have risen per cent, but because interest charges for as much as half of trading and have only moved up by 2.7m 8m the pre-tax profits are 30 per cent at 227.2m.

hat is the gearing impact when rates are still high—over the 1976-March period average base rate 3 per cent up on the comparable—it is plain enough what will happen second half with interest rates well

Health versus tobacco stocks

ng to the Tobacco Advisory Committee which represents the industry, the to smoke or not is a matter informed adult individual. Nevertheless, latest report on smoking from the College of Physicians is likely to rather than detract from government determination to curtail it.

up drop in consumption in line with per cent sales fall after the second in 1975 and the 3 per cent drop after report in 1962, therefore, seems as a threat than the longer-term

er Macadam, chairman of BAT, overseas earnings protection.

of swinging increases in duty with a more positive campaign to smokers overcome the habit.

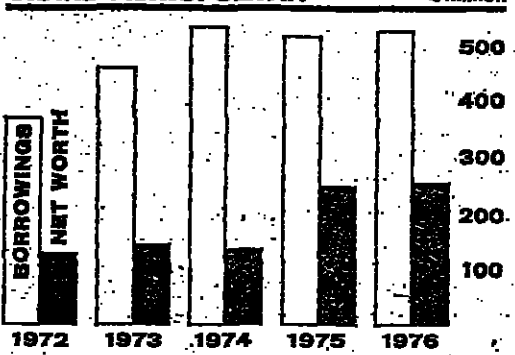
a policy, if successful, would hit 1 Group hardest simply because its tance on United Kingdom earnings is one of the three quoted groups,

down and the fall of sterling no longer inflating overseas borrowings.

Ignoring currency fluctuations, in fact, the underlying direction for borrowings is modestly downwards. Grand Met is now well over the hump of its capital spending. Last year it had a cash surplus of £32m (admittedly more than wiped out by sterling depreciation), and although expenditure will be up on the £41m of 1976, there will be a further positive cash flow this year.

But there is still a long way to go before the concern about Grand Met's hefty borrowing is anything like allayed. Short-term interest rates, after all, seem to be about to edge up again after the recent, perhaps excessive, precipitous downturn. And with £524m of loans in the last balance sheet against £252m of net worth it could take some years, running at last year's cash surplus levels to make significant inroads.

GRAND METROPOLITAN £million



The big factor in Grand Met's favour, though, is its £124m convertible loan stock which, barring a general stock market collapse, seems likely to be fully translated into equity next February when the opportunity arises for the last time. Besides eliminating a big chunk of debt from the balance sheet, this would add £75m to shareholders' funds. In addition Grand Met's has £85m of deferred tax accounted for by stock relief and capital allowances, which, under the new accounting proposals, may be transferred to reserves.

Taken together with improving profitability which could bring in between £15m and £20m in retained earnings, Grand Met could actually have its borrowings down below net worth by this time next year. And that, of course, is before current cost accounting brings its balance sheet bonuses along.

Certainly, in trading terms the current performance is healthy enough in spite of the fall in real earnings which might be expected to eat deep into the kind of discretionary consumption which is Grand Met's territory. So far the growth has been broadly based, extending even to betting and gaming, and for the year as a whole Grand Met could be good for profits of perhaps £70m.

At 791p, then, the shares are selling at about 9 times prospective earnings and yield 8 per cent. With the scope for further de-gearing that is in prospect, the share should at least hold its own in the market.

BAT Industries, Imperial itself, and Rothmans International. BAT's presence in the United Kingdom tobacco market is not large enough for a decline in demand to hurt it, while Rothmans has 90 per cent of its sales overseas.

But although increased tobacco duties look more likely, the evidence as to the effect of increased prices is equivocal. Until 1973 cuts in consumption either due to health fears or duty increases, were swiftly recovered. But since 1973, this has not been the case. Consumption in 1975 was 41 per cent down on the peak figure of 1973, and there was a further 12 per cent fall last year.

A declining market would, of course, mean increased competition and lower margins. Rothmans and Gallagher are still strong in King Size and the American-owned Gallagher is in a position to fight hard on an increasing move to lower tar cigarettes with its Silk Cut blends. In the past though, launching of new brands and promotion generally has had a far greater effect on margins than increases in duty or health scares.

Also, although 90 per cent of Imperial's profits arise in the United Kingdom and 53 per cent from tobacco, it is the non-tobacco interests which are growing fastest. Fears for its future, and the tobacco companies generally, therefore, are limited and despite a pick-up since April, their share prices are still historically low relative to the market.

Trading stamps: the grocery giants brace themselves for a price war

Tesco staff will be working overtime during the holiday, putting the final touches to what will probably be the largest promotional exercise in the company's history. Its purpose is to persuade customers that they will be much better off without the Green Shield trading stamps which Tesco will stop offering from next Wednesday.

Mr Ian MacLaurin, Tesco's managing director, will not reveal quite what form the promotion will take. But he is inevitable that its basis will be a cut in prices on a selection of groceries.

In its preliminary announcement, Tesco promised to substitute "even bigger savings" for the stamps and the other grocery multiples are nervously waiting to see what these will be—and, more importantly, how shoppers will react to them.

What is certain from the information which Mr MacLaurin has released is that the promotion will be a big one. About £1.5m will be spent on television and newspaper advertisements between Wednesday and the end of the month.

Most Tesco stores will be closed on Wednesday, the day after the holiday, so that staff can make whatever changes are necessary.

Franchises taken up

The campaign needs to be big, because for 14 years Tesco has been a dominant force in the grocery trade. It is now saying that trading stamps do not cost the customer more; that their abolition would give shoppers only imperceptible price reductions. It will be difficult to give the sudden reversal in policy sufficient credibility to avoid losing customers.

The queue of bidders which have emerged in the four weeks since Tesco announced that it was giving up its 700 trading stamps franchises shows that stamp holders have not lost their commercial appeal universally. The nearest rival to Tesco among

them is International Stores, the British American Tobacco subsidiary. It has taken up 100 of the surplus franchises, enabling it to offer stamps throughout the chain of over 600 stores.

Another, though much smaller, grocery multiple to take on more trading stamps is Gateway, part of Linford Holdings. This company said last week that it was to offer Green Shield stamps in 75 of its stores, even though in some cases this means dropping its own Pink Stamps.

The wisdom or otherwise of Tesco's decision to give up trading stamps will not be shown until long after the event. It was certainly not taken without much heart-searching (nor, it is rumoured, without some dissent in the boardroom). But it was also backed by extensive field research in selected stores in the Midlands checked by Mr MacLaurin personally against other retailers' experiences in the United States.

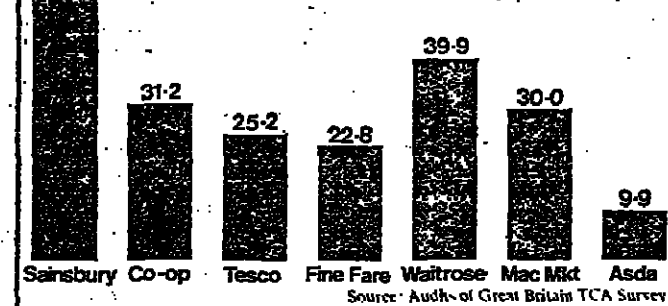
A point in favour of Tesco's pricing policy is the overall growth in the last few years in the shape of grocery trade held by discount traders like Bishop's and Presto's. Research by the Audit Commission shows that this sector's share of trade has grown from less than 6 per cent in 1973 to more than 15 per cent last year.

The main choice of promotion for the British retail grocery trade is concerned to be between trading stamps and direct price cuts. (The Co-op's blue dividend stamps are different, since they are a method of distributing profits and are exchanged for goods within the organization.)

Many arguments have been advanced both for and against trading stamps since they first came to Britain in the early 1960s. One disadvantage of the grocery trade is that they operate equally across the whole range of goods stocked, irrespective of the profit margins on individual items. The stamps are issued at the till against the total spent by the customer, whether this was on high profit delicatessen goods, for example, or low profit sugar.

The cost the retailer a blanket 2 to 2½ per cent of his turnover

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STORE TURNOVER ACCOUNTED FOR BY 'OWN LABEL' PRODUCTS



Source: Audit of Great Britain TCA Survey

to offer. This, it is claimed (with some justification), he will recover by increased volume of business.

Some retailers, notably Sainsbury, have always argued against stamps, coupons or any other variant. Like Marks & Spencer, they opted for close ties with manufacturers to give a wide range of "own label" products at keener prices than the branded variety. Although not a promotion device, own labels, which generally do not carry the cost of research and development, advertising and sometimes the packaging overheads of the branded equivalents—are a method of lowering prices. The trends seem to indicate that housewives are increasingly favouring them.

Grocery league table

AGB's league table of retail grocers' prices taken in January shows that Sainsbury (which has a higher proportion of own label goods than the other grocery multiples) held its prices almost 2 per cent below the average increase in prices over the period from November, 1975. Tesco's prices at that time were less than 1 per cent below,

while at International and Fine Fare prices are shown as being between 1½ and 2 per cent above the average.

Sainsbury, which in any case has only 200 stores, is in a different category from Tesco for several reasons. But even Sainsbury does not plan to be idle during the future which is expected to be generated by Tesco during the next few weeks. While it would not be precise about its plans, it said that it intended to step up its advertising next week.

Fine Fare, and particularly International, Tesco's nearest competitors, are prepared to do full-blooded battles. International, now the biggest Green Shield franchise holder, naturally hopes to woo Tesco customers who want to carry on collecting stamps with their groceries.

Mr Gordon Grantham, International's joint managing director, admits that competition in the high street will be intense. By promising discounts as well as stamps the group hopes to raise turnover in the stores which have just acquired Green Shield franchises by 20 to 30 per cent.

It is significant, though, that the group does not intend, at least at present, to extend its stamp to its other Pricerite operation, nor to its recently acquired chain of Wallis supermarkets. According to Mr Grantham, this is because Pricerite has been designed as a discount operation with no

room for further promotions, while with Wallis (an Essex-based chain of about 100 outlets) there was no reason to change what was already a successful trading formula.

Fine Fare is also preparing extensive advertising and promotional moves in readiness for a price war. The company abandoned pink trading stamps in 1965 after only two years and has more first-hand experience than anyone of the challenge which Tesco is taking on in making the switch.

With its Shoppers Paradise chain Fine Fare was the first to venture into rock bottom discounting with a streamlined range of groceries. Besides its advertising plan it is now experimenting with new methods of discounting in its larger stores.

Rise in net margins

Although they complain bitterly about the effects of price and margin controls, the big multiples are probably better placed now than at any other time in the last two years to withstand a promotions war. J. Sainsbury, for example, in its financial results out last month reported a rise in net retail margins to 3.8 per cent from the 1975 figure of 2.83 and the best since before the 1973 oil crisis. There is reason to believe that Tesco's results have been moving the same way, and probably those of Fine Fare and International too.

However, with gross margins traditionally the lowest in the high street, at about 20 per cent of turnover, there is not enough surplus in the grocery trade to fund competitive price-cutting for long. For the consumer, however, much as he or she may appreciate the immediate benefits, the long-term danger is restriction of choice, both in the variety of goods available and in the type of outlet in which they are sold.

Patricia Tisdall

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Making aircraft less thirsty

New technology could cut the fuel consumption of civil transport aircraft by half by the end of this century. But the savings would be achieved so gradually that they would be vulnerable to outside factors and might not be worthwhile unless a policy of giving priority to oil-based fuel for aviation were adopted in parallel.

In a week when the world's latest aviation technology is being displayed at the international air show at Le Bourget, these pointers to the future emerged in London at the 15th Anglo-American Aeronautical Conference in an energy paper by Mr John Allen of Hawker Siddeley Aviation.

World airline traffic, it is estimated, will grow at about 6 per cent a year between now and the year 2000. It represents about 25 per cent of national energy use (based on United States figures) and aviation accounts for about 12 per cent of the transport energy or about 3 per cent of the total.

To try to answer the question "When will natural oil cease to be available for air transport?" the best available general estimates of supply must be related to assumptions of growth rates. If present levels of air travel and world consumption remained constant, Mr Allen said, the oil would last until the year 2054.

If the present annual growth in consumption of 5 per cent continued the expiry date would move forward to 2004. If growth could be cut to zero by the year 2000, the oil could last until 2023.

Further, if the world aviation energy demand were to increase annually by 15 per cent—continuing the trend of the 1960s—while world energy use increased annually by only 5 per cent, aviation would account for half the world's total oil use by 2000.

In examining future energy prospects, many experts have argued that oil should be made available for "premium" use only—that is, for petrochemicals feedstocks and for transport; and, within transport, the aviation should have priority. Other users—domestic, commercial and industrial—could transfer to other sources such as coal and electricity, it is suggested.

Though doubtless unwelcome and, in the short term, this sort of change to alternatives could become more acceptable and economic in the longer term.

Several proposals had been made for significantly redesigned civil transport aircraft. Mr Allen reported, with the primary aim of reducing fuel consumption. Though there were conflicting requirements, these designs promised up to 60 per cent lower overall fuel consumption per passenger-kilometre.

In the United States, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had mounted a special programme devoted to aircraft fuel conservation technology. Potential reductions in specific fuel consumption of

more than 50 per cent are expected in new generations of transport aircraft by changes such as:

- crusing at slightly lower speeds;
- adopting more advanced aerodynamic designs;
- increasing the aspect ratio of wings;
- lowering structural weight by wing redesign;
- using composite materials;
- developing fuel-conservative engines;
- using active controls to reduce the size, weight and drag of surfaces;
- introducing laminar flow over the wing by boundary-layer control; and reintroducing turbo-prop aircraft on short-haul routes.

This means, in short, refining the aerodynamics of the aircraft so that it needs less power to slip through the air easily; refining the structural design so that the machine is lighter; and improving the efficiency of the engines so that they use less fuel to produce the same power.

A NASA study of the likely impact of such developments on airline fleets considered the gradual change from existing aircraft in 1975 to completely new aircraft by the year 2005 for the total United States airline fleet. For short-range and long-range aircraft, there would be intermediate derivatives of existing aircraft showing fuel savings of 10-18 per cent.

For medium-range and long-range aircraft, there would be in addition intermediate new designs with fuel savings of 25-30 per cent.

The American study found that a period of 10 years' research would be needed to determine the basis for the new aircraft design. Such a programme would cost about \$670m. The average fuel savings over the 30-year period from 1975 to 2005 would be 11.6 per cent.

But, analysis indicated, if all the projected fuel savings were realised, the actual fuel savings would be reduced to only 4.8 per cent over the 30-year period. And, if the airlines delayed their adoption of the fuel-efficient aircraft by as much as five years (from the date they became available) the projected fuel savings would be only 1.3 per cent over the same period.

On the other hand, should the fuel price rise to more than 75 cents a gallon by 1990, as some analysts expect, then the dollar savings would be significantly higher in terms of the research and development money spent earlier.

Thus the NASA programme represents a determined effort to coordinate a series of coordinated attacks on several areas of technology. But, to be successful, it must be mounted

over a long period without setback in results or timescale—and the pay-off will not be realised for more than 20 years.

The apparently disappointing 11.6 per cent average saving (compared with the 50 per cent saving intrinsic to the new design) is typical of many programmes intended to introduce more energy-efficient transport vehicles. It arises from the generally long life of the vehicles—20-25 years for aircraft, 30-40 years for railway locomotives and 25-35 years for ships.

Other possibilities were discussed by the Hawker Siddeley engineer, Synthetic liquid hydrocarbon from coal or shale undoubtedly will become available for aviation, but international collaboration on new specifications might prove difficult. Diesel oil is considered undesirable for aviation.

Liquid hydrogen (which has been studied in detail by NASA) may become necessary by about 2030 if world energy demand outstrips the availability of solid fuels. This presupposes a large nuclear electric output, satisfactory answers to questions of nuclear safety and the development of new means of creating liquid hydrocarbons from other minerals. Fuel would probably be three to five times as expensive, because of the high capital costs of such systems.

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Business Diary: Silver sounds and other jubilee asides

y organisations would like to have London directed away from the jubilee events.

At 6.15 pm until just past next Thursday evening for Heathrow, leaving away from St. They have been given light plans in deference to Lloyd's of London, as not want unwitting components to put further off his stroke leads the Grand City in Concert in Paternoster.

has led on the Royal Music Orchestra, a group of Royal School of Music and a choir made up of the hillharmonic choir and in Symphony Chorus. Since the plaza is open, the concert is open to the public, naturally the possibility of rain.

At George Tutill, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, which claims to be the second largest producer, almost every Union flag—Don't make a mistake of calling it the Union flag—said a spokesman sternly—has been sold. Business has boomed in the last two weeks and the company reckons to have sold 10,000 Union flags and at least 2,000 jubilee banners and flags.

One day this week Tutill's 20 employees made 200 flags (the pulka, sewn variety)—and sold every one. Customers for poles are being told that the company's fixtures are fully booked and that they must hire a lorry and collect their own.

Piggott Brothers, of Ongar, Essex, said that flag demand was 20 times higher than normal with a 500 per cent increase in customers for poles—the glass fibre variety being most popular. About the only flag left at Piggott's are the 24ft by 12ft Union ones, but

the company is confident of finding a customer.

The one sure note is that the sudden sprouting of new flag-stuffs has been too much of a temptation for thieves and vandals. Tutill has supplied a number of customers with repeat orders. One shopkeeper lost not only his new flag but the pole and wall bracket as well, while a company in Swindon had all its 15 new flag-stuffs ripped out of the ground.

The man responsible for this outrage was the Hon Charles Algernon Parsons, engineer, the son of an Irish peer and founder of the Newcastle engineering company which bears his name.

Tutill's remarkable turn of speed was, as his name hints, derived from the use of steam turbines for propulsion instead of reciprocating steam engines, then in common use at sea. Parsons had included a claim for the use of steam turbines in this way in a patent of 1884, but it was not until 10 years later that he was able to develop his ideas.

The intervening years were spent grappling with the problems of generating electricity and it was Parsons who perfected the use of steam turbines for this purpose.

Highly impressed, if somewhat embarrassed, the Admiralty in 1898 ordered a 30-knot turbine-powered destroyer from the then newly-established Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company at Wallsend. Though the new ship,

100 other ships of the Royal Navy, together with foreign warships, were assembled at Spithead.

Also present to make her unscheduled but nonetheless historic appearance, was the diminutive privately-built vessel Turbinia, which steamed up and down the lines of anchored might at the then unheard of speed of 34½ knots.

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HMS Viper, performed well, she was unfortunately lost in fog.

By 1905, however, turbine propulsion was accepted by the Navy and HMS Dreadnought was commissioned soon after.

Heavily subsidised, the liner Mauritania, similarly equipped, began her Atlantic service in 1907.

The Union Jack

Minibus

British Leyland was a little put out when the motor industry's premier organization, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, decided to exclude it from contributing to the purchase of a £60,000 jubilee Rolls-Royce for the Queen.

However, it reluctantly accepted the society's explanation that contributions from a state-financed company might be seen in some quarters as using taxpayers' money for a purpose for which it was never intended.

Instead, Leyland decided to go it alone by issuing an appeal to employees to raise £3,400 to buy a Leyland Silver Minibus for the Invalid Children's Aid Association whose patron is the Queen. The association in turn earmarked the Sherpa for

use by the 54 handicapped children at Dawn House School at Rainworth, in Nottinghamshire.

The appeal to the shopfloor went out less than a fortnight ago and that includes a one-week holiday shutdown for the group's 36 car plants. But already hundreds of pounds have arrived at the Cowley headquarters, raising the prospect of two or more Sherpas.

Collections are being organized in a variety of ways. One Rover employee salvaged two large cleaning fluid containers and converted them into collecting boxes. When the works closed last Friday they were both full of coins.

Two employees will be chosen by lots to represent Leyland's 170,000 workers at the handing-over ceremony.

The "silver" bicycle which Ian Phillips, chairman of Raleigh Industries and president of the Bicycle Association, will present to the Duke of Edinburgh in Sunday is not made of silver. A solid silver bicycle, an association spokesman confided yesterday, presented technical problems. Silver plating was tried, but the result was hardly regal. The only solution was silver paint, unfortunately for the jubilee appeal fund (the bicycle is to be auctioned for the fund in the autumn).

GREEN'S ECONOMISER GROUP LIMITED

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for 1976 and from Mr S. L. Green's Statement to shareholders:

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS: Turnover of the Group rose by 15.8% to £13,435,051 and pre-tax profits increased by 20.6% to £2,184,425.

DIVIDENDS: The Directors recommended a final dividend of 2.125p per 25p share which together with the interim of 2.125p per 25p share paid on 26th November, 1976, totals 4.250p per 25p share and is the maximum permitted by Government legislation. This compares with total dividends of 3.855p per 25p share in 1975.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS: The Directors have approved the expenditure by E. Green & Son Limited of £400,000 for the building and equipping of the new factory premises on the Wakefield site to house substantial new manufacturing plant for a new type of heat transfer surface. This will not only extend our range of products in existing markets, but will enable us to enter entirely new fields.

Negotiations are now well advanced with our French associates Air Industrie a subsidiary of the Saint-Gobain Pont-a-Mousson Group to form a jointly owned company in the U.S.A.

Our liquid position after the rights issue in late 1975 remains strong even after the substantial investment programme and we therefore continue to plan future developments with confidence. When the U.K. economy does eventually pick up, we are very well placed to take immediate and full advantage.

	1976	1975	Green's Economiser
Issued Capital	2,078,877	1,615,233	
Group Net Assets	8,866,186	7,640,999	
Profit before tax	2,194,425	1,819,656	
Profit after tax	1,092,976	861,195	
Dividend (Gross)	4,240.5p	3,855p	
Earnings per share	13.15p	12.79p	

The Directors' Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Calder Vale Road, Wakefield WF1 1PP.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Trust sale spurs strong advance

Shares recovered from a dull start to make their first substantial advance for more than a week.

The early mood was attributed by some to the gloomy predictions from the National Economic Institute, but in reality it was just a continuation of the listlessness which has overcome the market ahead of the four day break.

What stimulated the interest was the sale of an investment trust portfolio which forced dealers to take positions for the first time this week.

Once it was out of the way prices moved ahead over a broad front and though trading was never more than thin the FT Index closed a full six points better at 454.6, its best performance for seven sessions.

A brighter tone continued to prevail in the gilt-edged market though some disappointment at the May reserves figures clipped prices back from their best levels.

At the short end gains were between three-eighths and one-quarter while for longer maturities improvements stretched up to three-eighths.

Bullish quarterly figures from BP put the spotlight on oil shares.

Though some were disappointed that the statement made no reference to the forthcoming Government sale of part of its stake, this was mitigated by talk that the offering may come on June 14.

The BP shares closed 8p ahead at 930p, after 334p, with Shell moving ahead 6p to 534p in sympathy.

Brae Field aspirations continued to help Sibsons Oil—said by many to be a potential market "high flier"—and the shares added 4p to 140p. Oil Exploration similarly raised on Thelma House closed 8p ahead to 178p after 180p.

Bear closing helped Ultramar, up 5p to 174p. The stream of rights issues

continued with Martin Newsagent shooting up 11p to 158p on dividend considerations and Tizer Kemsley a penny ahead at 46p. Grand Metropolitan, the other major result of the day, finished half a point up at 791p after figures which were below many expectations.

The best of a narrowly mixed performance from the industrial leaders came from Unilever, which added 6p to 492p, Fisons better by 5p to 360p and Court-aids, still benefiting from recent figures with another 3p rise to 131p.

But there was a much more positive performance from engineers with GKN up 6p to 345p, Bostell 7p to 143p, Simon 4p to 195p, Steel Brothers 4p to 282p and John Brown 3p to 201p.

In spite of the new anti-smoking campaign BAT Industries managed to reverse an early penny loss to end at an unchanged 280p, while the Fodens rejection of the Rolls-Royce Motors' terms took the shares 6p up to 47p and well clear of the 40p bid price. Orders news helped Westland to put on 11p to 56p.

After being neglected for some while, food shares attracted some interest, notably Kwik Save, which rose 4p to 175p and Bejam, where the advance was 3p to 109p.

Electricals, too, had their fair share of features with both MK Electric, 7p to 157p, and Racal, 11p to 355p, speculatively wanted. Others in the sector to find support were, ICL, up 4p to 214p, EMI, 5p to 221p, and Plessey, 3p to 82p.

Also ahead on vague bid hopes was Bibby, better by 8p to 132p.

Redfern National also found support with a 10p rise to 137p. In stores Liberty shot up 50p to 900p while in the building sector the second price rise of the year brought a comparatively muted response from cement shares with Concrete, up 5p to 59p, being the best.

AP Cement added 2p to 192p and Tunnel, 2p to 179p. Shipments were a dull market though Furness Withy did manage to go ahead 4p to 292p and Hunting Gibson, after a period of calm, 2p to 270p.

Properties also found support with Hammerson "A" still gaining strength from sales news and rising another 12p to 432p.

Haslemere up 5p to 199p and Land Securities 4p to 185p.

From a long list of companies reporting figures the pick was Hickson & Welch, strong last week ahead of the statement and up 15p to 515p after it.

Others to gain ground were Hay's Wharf 5p to 135p, Morgan Crucible 2p to 105p, Culter

Guard 1p to 23p and in a belated response to earlier figures Kelsey Industries 1p to 91p.

Another to make a delayed response to figures was Parkland Textiles "A" at 48p while elsewhere in textiles Coats Patons firmed 11p to 76p after its report.

International trader James Finlay should report soon on its year to last December. The shares rose 3p to 207p, still a bit short of the 1976-77 peak of 224p. The group suggested what it could do in the six months to June when profits jumped 52 per cent to £2.17m.

In the whole of the year before profits were £3.76m. Obviously 1976 profits were good, but it could be that market guesses of nearly £6m are too cautious. Some are looking for a really exciting bulletin.

The strength of equities in the early part of last month is shown up by the official figures.

The total value of all deals rose from £10,613.05m in April to £11,569.3m. The figures for fixed-interest stocks was £9,435.06m against £9,410.3m, but on the equity pitches total values jumped from £1,202.6m to £2,134.2m.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
BP	3,617.1	0.51(0.3)	—	2.4(2.1)	—	3.28(2.95)
Buckley's (F)	6.1(5.4)	0.77(0.71)	—	1.12(0.69)	—	1.62(0.99)
Carr's Milling	13.0(8.4)	0.37(0.38)	—	1(NH)	—	1(NH)
Cutter Oad (F)	19.1(12.8)	0.61(1.4)	3.9(48.3)	0.37(0.35)	—	0.72(0.65)
Dartmouth Ind (F)	4.39(3.35)	0.25(0.28)	1.2(1.69)	0.87(0.78)	—	1.04(0.95)
Dorlandale (F)	—	0.00(0.006)	1.54(0.13)	0.1(NH)	—	—
Edinburgh Ind (F)	1.5(1.7)	0.04(0.005)	—	0.1(NH)	—	—
Glenmurray	0.07(0.07)	0.07(0.07)	1.6(1.45)	1.6(1.4)	23/6	—
Gd Met Fin (I)	759.6(671.3)	27.1(20.8)	—	1.6(1.4)	24/10	—
Hickson & W. (I)	32.2(25.1)	4.8(3.0)	37.5(22.9)	3.6(3.3)	—	—
Inch Kenneth (F)	0.61(0.31)	0.11(0.04)	2.72(1.15)	1.62(0.89)	—	—
Laughton (F)	9.4(8.5)	1.04(0.85)	—	2.0(4.0)	—	—
Martin News (F)	32.8(27.7)	1.6(1.1)	14.4(10.4)	2.18(1.99)	10/8	—
Minster Assis (F)	—	7.2(5.4)	6.8(8.8)	1.74(1.45)	13/7	3.24(2.95)
Pleasurama (I)	3.4(2.54)	0.34(0.25)	—	0.75(0.57)	1/10	—
Pryor (F)	3.4(6.5)	0.07(0.07)	7.7(4.3)	0.75(0.68)	25/7	1.23(1.12)
P. Hay's Wharf (I)	26.4(19.2)	1.12(0.58)	—	1.42(1.29)	29/7	—
Saatchi	19.6(17.3)	57.1(46.1)	6.8(5.9)	2.0(1.0)	—	—
Sangers (F)	80.5(65.1)	2.4(1.8)	13.3(10.8)	4.0(3.6)	3/10	5.8(5.28)
Smart (I)	—	—	0.99(0.8)	27/6	3.57(3.25)	—
J. O. Walker (F)	6.7(5.6)	0.67(0.34)	40.7(30.0)	2.47(2.22)	26/8	5.45(9.19)
Young Brew (F)	15.3(12.8)	1.41(1.1)	11.13(8.5)	1.48(1.38)	—	2.88(2.58)

Dividends in this table are shown out of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net. * Net profit. † Loss. ‡ Forecast.

Hay's Wharf on the way up after a 93pc rise

By Tony May
Greatly improved interim results have been achieved by Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, the goods handling, distribution and property investment group. All sections of the business made improved contributions to a 93 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £1.12m, with the exception of the freezing division.

Losses at this section increased because of a shortage of vegetables for freezing. Part of the factory at Bourne had to close down in the winter months. The division's results should improve, however, in the second-half of the year when the new growing season starts.

Also, the programme of planned disposals continues, so the board looks forward to a period of continued profit growth for the group.

Group turnover for the half year, which ended on March 31, rose 37 per cent to £26.4m, pointing to a rise in margins from 3 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

The board is raising the interim dividend from 1.98p to 2.18p gross.

The results are in line with the forecast of the chairman, Sir David Burnett, in January when he said that the second half of 1975-76 would continue into the current year.

Good progress has been made in the programme of disposals and reinvestment. Five provincial cold stores were sold in January for £2.37m. Since the end of the half year, a useful profit has been realized on the sale of the group's half of Tees Storage. The proceeds, amounting to £2.4m, against a book value of £544,000.

Further sales of low-lying assets amounting to £500,000 have been agreed, and talks are well advanced for the sale of 1.5 acres of development land west of London Bridge.

Last month Ocean Transport and Trading abandoned its £22.5m cash bid for the group—in which the Kuwaiti Investment Office held 34.5 per cent of the equity. Talks between the two groups broke down over the price.

Martin Newsagent calls for £1.25m as expansion picks up

By Ray Maughan
Poised to accelerate its new outlet expansion, Martin the Newsagent is raising around £1.25m with a one-for-five rights issue at 122p a share. The issue is spiced with the promise of a 51 per cent lift in the gross total dividend for the year ending October 2 next to 10p a share.

The effective discount was 17 per cent before yesterday's 11p share price rise to 158p, where the prospective yield is 6.3 per cent or 8.1 per cent on the rights.

It becomes clear, then, that trading prospects rather than yield are driving the shares ahead. In the first six months of the current year, Martin pushed profits forward by 39 per cent to £1.6m with the benefit of a combination of volume growth and new store openings.

The number of retail branches opened in the last full financial year was 18 against 29 in the year before that. But the momentum is picking up again and since October 3 last the group has opened a further 19 branches and plans to open a further four before the current year end.

The overall projected cost is £2m of which a recently arranged medium-term loan will provide £500,000 and cash flow is expected to cover the rest.

But the board, headed by Mr P. S. H. Martin, now wishes to hoist the opening rate above the recent level of 10 per cent annually.

With the rights issue proceeds and improving cash flow, the group does not expect to require further fixed rate borrowing in the foreseeable future, although the level of branch openings depends on market place opportunities.

In general, these will comprise the piecemeal acquisition of existing newsagencies since significant chains and new site opportunities have become hard to find.

Mr Martin and his colleagues remain "optimistic about the profit out-turn" for the rest of the year and are not particularly concerned about the effect of the latest Royal College of Physicians' report on smoking. Its impact is expected to be slight.

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Mr. P. S. H. Martin, Chairman of Martin Newsagent.

opportunities are still widespread in the North-West South Wales but they are early concentrated in the Counties. With around newsagencies in the Kingdom, Martin has a strong position in the 452 strong expected by the year-

Slump proof Hickson shows how to grow

By Our Financial Staff

The investment standing of Hickson & Welch (Holdings), the Yorkshire chemicals group, further improves with 29p figures for the six months to March 31. The group showed how it could sail through a slump in chemicals generally in 1974-75 when pre-tax profits jumped from £4m to £7.87m.

Now it is showing how fast it can grow without the slack other chemical companies had as the cycle swings up. In the six months to March 31 turnover climbed by 28 per cent to £32.2m and pre-tax profits leapt 62 per cent to £4.89m.

So the gross interim dividend moves up from 5.08p to 5.59p, enabling the group to show

another of its investment merits. Profits for ordinary shareholders were £2.4m against £1.48m, implying earnings of 27.5p.

The interim dividend only cost £234,000.

The shares understandably rose 15p to 515p, a new 1976-77 peak, even though the historic yield is only 2.8 per cent. But a price earnings ratio of little more than 7 on profits simply double those now reported is more palatable.

There is only one possible qualification to this showing. Hickson makes and sells chemicals for many industries, particularly in rubber preservation. It has a lot of chemicals as well as selling them.

Turnround at Minste to £7.2m

By Desmond Quigley

Minster Assets increased tax profits by a third in 1976-77, a strong turnaround, aviation, motor and accident underwrite.

However, below it there was a drop in earnings from 8.89p to 6.10p, a near 12-point drop in the tax charge of 1.5p, while minority interest were up sharply from £9,000 to £86,000.

A final dividend of share gross has been needed to take the total maximum 10p per 49p gross.

Investment income rose per cent to £5.83m with share of profits of the ated company more than £2 to £59,000.

Marine and aviation writing made a £478,000 round from a loss of £172,000 to a profit of £172,000 v motor, fire and accident made a turnaround of from a loss of £84,000 to £190,000.

In dividend underwriting contributed £900,000 as £836,000 while the broking companies' profits by £158,000 to £1,000,000.

Operating profits of Midland Assurance in Minster has a 96.2 stake, dropped from £174,000 while the charged by Minster £58,000 to £129,000, net pre-tax profit of compared with £420,16

Barclays Bank International Limited and its subsidiaries

Interim results for the half-year ended 31st March 1977

The Directors of Barclays Bank International Limited announce that the unaudited group profit for the six months ended 31st March 1977 and the comparative profit for the corresponding period last year is as follows:

	1977	1976
	£000	£000
Operating Profit	52,217	41,527
Interest on loan capital	5,016	2,700
	47,201	38,827
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	8,402	2,886
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	55,603	41,713
Taxation	26,969	19,855
Profit after taxation	28,634	21,858
Profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiaries	4,705	6,263
Profit before extraordinary items	23,929	15,595
Extraordinary items	—	(1,022)
Profit attributable to the members of the Bank	23,929	14,567
Dividend	—	600
Profit retained	23,929	13,967

NOTES

1 The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank Limited but has its own quoted unsecured loan capital.

2 Until 30th September 1976 the Bank held 51.67 per cent of the issued share capital of Barclays Bank of Nigeria Limited (BBN). On that date the Federal Government of Nigeria acquired from the Bank 11.67 per cent of the issued share capital of BBN, giving them a controlling interest and reducing the Bank's shareholding to 40 per cent. In the six months ended 31st March 1977 the group's 40 per cent share of the profit of BBN is included in share of profits less losses of associated companies. In the comparative figures BBN is included on the basis of the company being a 51.67 per cent subsidiary.

3 The charge for taxation comprises:

	1977	1976
	£000	£000
United Kingdom Corporation Tax at 52%	14,856	7,996
Less: Relief for overseas tax	8,845	6,450
	6,011	1,246
Overseas tax	17,670	17,885
	23,681	19,131
Associated companies	3,288	724
	26,969	19,855

4 Surpluses and deficits on realignment of exchange rates arising from the revaluation at 31st March 1977 of net assets held overseas on 1st October 1976 and on any foreign currency borrowings used for acquisition and expansion have been taken directly to reserves as being outside the group's normal trading activities. These amounted to a net deficit of £5,845,000 (1976) and a net surplus of £7,854,000 (1977). In the 1976 interim statement the net surplus was included in extraordinary items. The comparative figures have been amended to reflect the change of treatment which was adopted in the 1976 annual accounts.

All other exchange profits and losses which arise from normal trading activities have been dealt with in arriving at the operating profit.

Balance sheets at 31st March 1977

Note

	The group	The Bank
	£ million	£ million
ASSETS		
1 Cash and short term funds	2,086	1,133
2 Investments	828	123
3 Advances and other accounts	7,735	4,892
	10,649	6,148
Investments in associated companies and trade investments	67	—
Investments in subsidiaries	—	131
Premises and equipment	171	65
	10,887	6,386
CAPITAL		
4 Ordinary stock	130	130
Reserves	226	124
Stockholders' funds	356	254
Outside interests in subsidiaries	66	—
Loan capital	115	113
Capital resources	537	367
LIABILITIES		
Current, deposit and other accounts	10,350	6,019
	10,887	6,386

NOTES

1 Cash and short term funds include British and other government treasury bills.

2 Investments include securities of or guaranteed by the United Kingdom and other governments.

3 Advances and other accounts include trade bills.

4 Capital authorised: 130,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. All the ordinary shares have been issued as fully paid and have been converted into stock.

5 Acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and credits for account of customers for which there are counter liabilities of customers amount for the group to £1,679 million and for the Bank to £765 million.

J. F. O. GIBSON, Chief Accountant, London, 26th May 1977

Barclays Bank International Limited
Head Office: 54 Lombard St.
London EC3P 3AH



BARCLAYS International

International

M'nesmann first quarter earnings fall

From Peter Norman

Bonn, June 2

After declining throughout 1976, earnings and sales at Mannesmann AG, the West German steel pipe and engineering group, fell below last year's levels in the first three months of this year. In Düsseldorf, Mannesmann's chief executive, Dr. Egon Overbeck, disclosed that world group sales in the first quarter fell by 7 per cent to DM2,367 (about £563.5m).

Although earnings were also down in the same period, he forecast "respectable" profits for 1977 although they would not necessarily be higher than in 1976. Last year the parent company's earnings fell to DM216m from DM265m in the exceptionally good year of 1975. World group net profit tumbled to DM302m from DM599m.

Dr Overbeck forecast that world group sales should increase by 5 and 10 per cent in 1977 despite the poor results in the first months of this year after declining by about 10 per cent to DM11,798m last year.

Morgan Crucible starts with doubled profits

Over the first quarter to April 3, pre-tax profits of Morgan Crucible have more than doubled to £3.1m. This is after net finance charges of £474,000 against £457,000. This continues last year's form which took the group to a record £9.5m—a jump of 60 per cent. The mainspring last year was a revival at home.

Over the first quarter, sales rose 30 per cent to £22.5m, reflecting good markets in the United States and South East Asia. The United Kingdom continued to improve, as did Japan, but the rest of Europe, Australia and Canada were still weak.



Shares in better form

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 23. Dealings End, June 10. Contango Day, June 13. Settlement Day, June 21.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

June 2 1977

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Court of Appeal

association 'independent'

HSD (Hatfield)

Certification

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and Mr J. G. C.

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quies as he thought fit to be

made by officers appointed by him.

An appeal lay to the Employment

Appeal Tribunal.

These had been "a misconcep-

tion of the powers of both the

Certification Officer and the Em-

ployment Appeal Tribunal. Neither

the Certification Officer nor the

Appeal Tribunal were to group-

gate the views of employers or

of the trade union movement. Nor

were the members of the Appeal

Tribunal to decide whether the

organization was or was not a

trade union; their task was to

apply the law as made by Parliament.

The appeal took the form of a

petition for the government's policy

to be considered which did not exist at

the time of the Certification Officer's

decision.

The test under section 30(1)

was strict and did not permit an

examination of the consequences

of granting a certificate or

whether it was reasonable to

grant one. The burden was on

the aspiring trade union to satisfy

the Appeal Tribunal that they

were truly independent. No one

was to see a prohibition on

small bodies claiming the rights

and privileges of a union and

still less a prohibition on a

splitter union. Parliament would

not tolerate the recognized and

certified existence of a band

of people claiming to be an in-

dependent union when in reality

they were unable to offer a

vigorous challenge to the em-

ployers on behalf of their mem-

bers.

Section 30(1) (a) and (b) en-

visaged a public test. Under

subsection (a) an aspiring trade

union might fail at the first

hurdle. The second test, liability

to interference, tended towards

control by employers, might be

difficult. It involved a forward

look and a degree of speculation.

It was preferable to assess the

situation to actual domination

in accordance with the approved

criteria (Blue Circle-Steel As-

sociation v. Certification Officer

(The Times, December 3, 1976)

[1977] ICR 220), and then con-

sider the liability to interference

with specific reference to the

more of the factors peculiar to

the case under review. This an-

aspirant for certification might

satisfy the test as to present con-

trol but fail on the test as to

the future. The first limb of sec-

tion 30(1) might require both a

subjective and objective approach

while the second limb required

an essentially subjective approach.

But the Certification Officer ought

not to pay too much attention to

future possibilities. He should

power to withdraw the certificate

if the 'independent' status was

found to be a misnomer.

The Appeal Tribunal had to

consider the case as it was today.

The evidence revealed that in 1975

Hawker Siddeley Dynamics was a

company whose Hatfield organiza-

tion was the nerve centre for other

establishments. The work force

numbered 2,000, comprising en-

gineers, draughtsmen, designers,

and marketing and financial

experts. No trade union had gained

much support in the early stages

of the government's policy of

nationalization of the aerospace

industry there was substantial

opposition from the majority of

the work force. In that respect

there was an identity of view

between the majority and the top

management. The employers wel-

comed the proposals to form a

association. Independence was no

more than wishful thinking.

The association, however, had

not hard to comply with the

guidelines for certification and

the time the application for a cer-

tificate was presented, the Cer-

tification Officer was satisfied

that the association was truly in-

dependent. The association was

not a mere front for the em-

ployers. It was a genuine as-

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Injunction against striking workers discharged

Examite Ltd v Whittaker and

others

Before Lord Denning, Master of

the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill

and Lord Justice Shaw

The Court of Appeal dis-

charged an injunction granted

yesterday by Mr Justice Slade

restraining eight members of the

Amalgamated Union of Engineer-

ing Workers (Construction Sec-

tion) from conspiring to interfere

with the business operations and

services of Examite Ltd, trading

as Cleveland Crane Hire, from

operating in Scotland-on-ices and

Slough, Berkshire, and from

causing, procuring or attempting

to cause or procure breaches by

Examite's customers or their

servants or agents of such

customers' contracts with Examite.

The eight defendants had

claimed that Examite had been

formed to take over the business

of Baldwin Industrial Services

as Baldwin Crane Hire, from

operating in Scotland-on-ices and

Slough, Berkshire, and from

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